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JANOR EASTMAN'S  
BOOK-KEEPING

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A PRACTICAL  
SYSTEM OF BOOK-KEEPING

BY

SINGLE AND DOUBLE ENTRY:

CONTAINING

FORMS OF BOOKS AND PRACTICAL EXERCISES,  
ADAPTED TO THE USE OF THE FARMER, MECHANIC, MERCHANT,  
AND PROFESSIONAL MAN.

TO WHICH IS ADDED

*A Variety of Useful Forms for Practical Use, viz. : Notes, Bills, Drafts,  
Receipts, &c., &c. ; also, a Compendium of Rules of Evidence Applicable to Books of  
Account, and of Law in Reference to the Collection of Promissory Notes, &c.*

BY

LEVI S. FULTON AND GEO. W. EASTMAN.

FOR THE USE OF SCHOOLS IN THE BRITISH-AMERICAN PROVINCES.



JAMES CAMPBELL AND SON,  
MONTREAL AND TORONTO.

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## PREFACE.

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BOOK-KEEPING is a mercantile term, used to denote the method of keeping accounts of all kinds, in such a manner that a person may at any time know the true state of his affairs.

Every person engaged in business for himself should keep a book of some kind in which to record all his business transactions. The day-labourer, the farmer, and the mechanic, should keep an account with every person with whom they deal. No one should trust transactions of a pecuniary nature to his memory alone.

The merchant who is incompetent to keep a full and accurate record of his business transactions, or neglects to do it, must abandon all claims to the confidence which he might desire others to repose in him; all hope of success in the accumulation of property; and forego all peace of mind, which he might otherwise enjoy, in the prosecution of his business.

. . . . .

Book-keeping should be more extensively taught in our schools. Among the many books already published on this subject, none are well adapted to, and very few, if any, are intended for, the use of common schools. Hence this important study is almost entirely neglected



by those who attend such schools only, and pursued by but few who attend those of a higher grade.

Many, indeed, think that the study of Book-keeping is useless, unless pursued in the counting-room, or in connexion with the actual business of buying and selling. This is a great mistake. Book-keeping is one of the most important branches of study that can be pursued by those of suitable age and attainments in our schools of every grade. It is a highly important branch of female education, and should be ranked next in the course of study, and next in importance, to reading, writing, and arithmetic. As well might a person postpone the study of arithmetic until he has occasion to cast the interest on a note, or to use a knowledge of figures for any other purpose, as to defer the study of Book-keeping till he has the cares of actual business on his mind. In fact, while the pupil is pursuing this study, he is applying the principles of arithmetic in a most practical manner. He is gaining discipline of mind—as much, at least, as by any other study. He is learning to spell the names of a great many articles in commerce, which would not otherwise come under his notice. He is, or may be, improving his style of penmanship, especially when, as in this work, all the items, which he is required to copy, are printed in a beautiful script type. By taking such a view of the subject, we are led unhesitatingly to assert, that the school-room is the place to study Book-keeping; and, with a suitable teacher and text-book, a thorough knowledge of it can be obtained there.

Such a text-book the Authors confidently believe they now submit to the public.

The work is divided into three parts. Part First embraces three forms, or methods of keeping accounts,

adapted to the use of particular classes of individuals, and suited to the different capacities of students.

After each form is a practical exercise, designed to test the learner's knowledge of the form he has just passed through, and which cannot fail to give as thorough and practical a knowledge of Book-keeping as could possibly be obtained in a counting-room.

The following are some of the advantages of the "Merchants' Form" over that generally used by them, where the Journal is a mere copy of the Day-Book or Blotter, and where each entry, or all those on the same page of the Journal, are separately posted.

It saves more than one-third of the writing in journalising. It saves at least three-fourths the labour in posting. It requires but twelve lines in the Ledger to post a year's business, while in the ordinary way as many pages may be necessary. In settling with a person at the end of a year, you have only to refer back to twelve places in the Journal to show him all the items of his account, whereas in the ordinary manner of keeping books you might have to refer to five hundred.

Other advantages might be named, but these are deemed sufficient to mention here.

Part Second contains a clear and comprehensive exposition of the principles of Double Entry exemplified in two sets of books, the second of which is peculiarly adapted to a retail business; and as double entry is the only method that can be relied on for accuracy, it is confidently believed that this form of books, when known, will be generally adopted by that class of merchants for whom it is designed.

The Third Part was prepared by a member of the bar, and the authorities consulted, and from which the

rules here laid down were collected, (in addition to the reports of our Supreme Courts,) are Story's, Chitty's, and Byle's elaborate and scientific treatises upon bills and notes.

This part consists of rules of evidence and general rules of law, in relation to bills of exchange, &c., together with a large number of forms useful to all classes of business men ; such as bonds, receipts, &c., &c.

. . . . .

ROCHESTER, *January* 1851.

## PREFACE TO THE REVISED EDITION.

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IN the revision of this work, such alterations have been made as were necessary to meet more fully the wants of both teacher and pupil. These alterations are confined entirely to the arrangement of the materials of the book—so that the new edition may be used with the old, without creating confusion. In making these alterations, we have endeavoured to avoid the necessity of the pupil's turning pages for references, by having examples, explanations, and memoranda, as far as possible, on opposite pages;—to increase the discipline it gives the student, by changing many of the examples from the script to the memoranda form, in order that, instead of merely copying, the pupil may be compelled to apply the principles;—to aid both teacher and pupil in the prosecution of the study, by the insertion of a large number of questions in connexion with each form;—to simplify some portions of the work, as the Trial Balance, Balance Sheet, &c. These, with other changes, are such as have been suggested by those who have made practical use of the book, and have tested both its virtues and faults. It is believed that these alterations and additions, together with the new type and style of script, will add greatly to the value and efficiency of the work, thereby insuring it a warm welcome among its patrons.

TROY, 1863.

## COMMERCIAL ABBREVIATIONS.

THE following is a list of the abbreviations used in this work, and those commonly used in Book-keeping :—

Acct.....Account.	Ins. ....Insurance.
Agt. ....Agent.	Invt.....Inventory.
Amt.....Amount.	
@ .....At.	Jan. ....January.
Aug. ....August.	J. F.....Journal Folio.
Bal. ....Balance.	Lab. ....Labour.
Bbl. ....Barrel.	Lbs. ....Pounds.
B. B.....Bill Book.	Led. ....Ledger.
Bk. B. ....Bank Book.	
Blk. ....Black.	Manufg. ....Manufacturing.
Bot. ....Bought.	Mdse. ....Merchandise.
B. P.....Bill of Parcels.	Mos. ....Months.
Bro. ....Broad.	
Brot. ....Brought.	No. ....Number.
Bush. ....Bushel.	N. B. ....Take Notice.
C. B.....Cash Book.	Oz. ....Ounce.
Co. ....Company.	
Com.....Commission.	Payt. ....Payment.
Cr. ....Creditor.	Pd. ....Paid.
C. S. B.....Commission Sales Book.	Per. ....By.
Cts. ....Cents.	Pr. ....Pair.
Cwt. ....Hundredweight.	Ps. ....Pieces.
Cap. ....Capital.	P. C. B. ...Petty Cash Book.
	P. & L. ...Profit and Loss.
Dft. ....Draft.	P.....Page.
Disct. ....Discount.	Prem. ....Premium.
Do. or Ditto. The Same.	
Doz. ....Dozen.	Qrs. ....Quarters.
Dr. ....Debtor.	
Ds. ....Days.	Recd. ....Received.
D. B.....Day-Book.	Recvble. ...Receivable.
Dec. ....December.	Rend. ....Rendered.
	R. R.....Railroad.
E. E.....Errors Excepted.	
Exch. ....Exchange.	S. B.....Sales Book.
	Shipt. ....Shipment.
Gall. ....Gallon.	Sks. ....Skeins.
Gro. ....Gross.	Sps. ....Spools.
Hdkf. ....Handkerchief.	Thd.....Thread.
Hhd. ....Hogshead.	
	Ult. ....Last Month.
I. B. ....Invoice Book.	
Inst. ....Instant.	Viz. ....Namely.
Int. ....Interest.	
i. e. ....That is.	Yds. ....Yards.
	Yr. ....Year.

# BOOK-KEEPING.



## PART FIRST.







## FORM FOR FARMERS.

---

THIS Form requires but one book, in which two pages opposite each other are appropriated for each individual account. The name of the person should be written in a bold hand at the top of the page, and the letters *Dr.* at the right of the name on the left-hand page, and *Cr.* at the right of the name on the right-hand page. Each page should be divided by perpendicular lines into five spaces, the first for the month, the second for the day of the month, the third for the items, the fourth and fifth for dollars and cents. Whenever you trust the person with anything, the date, name, and value of the thing should be placed on the left-hand or debit page; and whenever he pays or trusts you with anything, the date, name, and value in dollars and cents should be placed on the right-hand or credit page of his account.

For example, if, on the first of January 1848, you sell I. H. Jameson five bushels of wheat at one dollar and twenty-five cents a bushel, and on the fifteenth day of February following he pays you four dollars; on the fourth day of March you sell him twelve pounds of butter at fifteen cents per pound, eighteen pounds of cheese at eight cents per pound, and ten bushels of oats at thirty-one cents per bushel; and on the first day of May he pays you cash five dollars; and on the tenth day of May, you wish to close the account, and so ask him for what he still owes you, and he

pays you the amount in cash, *i.e.*, three dollars and fifty-nine cents—the entries would be as on page 12.

All the accounts should be kept in the above manner, and on the first day of January, or of some other month, in each year, should be settled, and the book balanced.

In settling with a person, if he pays you in cash, or gives you his note to balance his account, give him credit accordingly, as in the account of I. H. Jameson, on the preceding page.

If you pay him cash, or give him your note to balance, charge him accordingly. If the account is not balanced by cash paid, or note given, it should be done by giving the person credit, or charging him with enough to balance it. For instance, if you find that he is owing you, give him credit for the amount “By Balance,” and charge the same to him in the new account. If, on the other hand, you find that you are owing him, make him debit for the amount “To Balance,” and credit him with same in the new account.

### QUESTIONS.

What is this form called? How many pages are used for each account? Why should the pages be opposite? How should each account be headed? At which side of the name should the letters, *Dr.* and *Cr.*, be placed? Into how many spaces should each page be divided? For what is the first space used? the second? the third? the fourth? the fifth? Whenever you trust the person with anything, on which page do you place it? If the person trust you, on which page? What three things must be put down in each entry? When should accounts be settled? What is meant by the terms “balance”—“balancing an account?” If the account is not balanced by cash, or a note, how do you balance it? If you credit the person with the balance, on which page of the new account do you make the entry? If you debit him, on which page?

## EXAMPLES FOR PRACTICE.

Rule a sheet of paper as directed, and enter the following accounts in the same manner as that of I. H. Jameson.

## EXAMPLE I.

On the first day of January 1861, you sell Daniel White ten bushels of wheat at one dollar and ten cents a bushel—three bushels of potatoes at eighty cents a bushel—on the fourth day of February, he pays you ten dollars—on the fifth day of March, he sells you two dozen eggs at eighteen cents a dozen—on the eighth day of April, you sell him six pounds of butter at twenty cents a pound—and on the first day of June, he pays you four dollars and twenty-four cents to balance the account.

## EXAMPLE II.

On the second day of June 1861, you sell George Johnson a horse for one hundred and fifty dollars—on the sixth day of June, he sells you a cow for sixty dollars—on the eighth day of June, he sells you twenty bushels of oats at forty cents a bushel—on the ninth day of June, you sell him forty pounds of wool at forty-five cents a pound—on the first day of August, he gives you his note at six months for one hundred dollars to balance the account.

## INDEX.

The Index is sometimes a separate book, but it usually is placed in the front part of the Account-Book. Several pages are divided into spaces, as on the opposite page; each space is marked by a letter. The Index is used to enable us to refer the more readily to accounts in the book. For example, we enter the account of A. I. Hovey on the first page of the book. We look in the Index for the space marked by the letter H., the initial of his name, and enter his name and the number of the page. Whenever we enter any account in the book, we enter the name and number of page in the space of the Index marked by the initial of the name. In order to refer to any account, we turn to the Index, and the space marked with the initial of the name, and there find the page on which is the account, to which we can then at once turn. Sometimes, instead of one page being divided into spaces, each letter has a separate page. If the account should be transferred to another page, the number of the new page must also be placed in the Index by the name. After the learner has thoroughly studied the foregoing principles, let him prepare paper and enter the following accounts, that are explained. Let the paper be ruled with care—the writing distinct—the figures correctly made, and the balancing lines drawn perfectly straight.

# INDEX TO FARMER'S FORM.

A	Page.	K	Page.
B		L	
C <i>Cornfield, Five Acre Lot</i>		M <i>McElwain, James</i> <i>McGuinnis, Barney</i>	
D		N	
E		P <i>Pork Account</i> <i>Potato-field, One Acre Lot</i>	4
F <i>Foster, Dwight</i>		R <i>Rogers, James</i>	2
G	3	S	
H <i>Harvey, Albert J.</i> <i>Hamilton, James</i>		T	
J		W <i>Wheatfield, Ten Acre Lot</i> <i>Wilder, Chester</i>	

1848					
Jan.	3	To 8 Cords Wood	2.00	16	00
"	11	" 2 Tons Hay	7.50	15	00
Feb.	4	" 10 Bush. Apples	.25	2	50
Mar.	18	" 1 " Clover Seed		5	00
Apr.	1	" 9 Doz. Eggs	.10		90
"	30	" 5 lbs. Butter	.15		75
June	28	" 8 Weeks Pasturing Cow	.25	2	00
"	"	" 6 do. do. Horse	.38	2	28
"	30	" 14 Doz. Eggs	.08	1	12
Oct.	16	" 8 lbs. Butter	.13	1	04
Dec.	31	" Cash to Balance		32	24
				78 83	

The foregoing account is with a merchant. On the left-hand page he is debited with everything you have let him have, and on the right-hand page he is credited for everything you have purchased of him. On the 31st day of December 1848, you wish to settle this account, which is done in the following manner.

In the first place you add the sums in the money columns of the debit side of the account, and find they amount to forty-six dollars and fifty-nine cents, which is the sum total of all that you have let him have. You next add the sums in the money columns of the credit side, and find they amount to seventy-eight dollars and eighty-three cents, which is the value of all the articles you have purchased of him.



Albert J. Hovey.

Cr.

1848					
Jan.	5	By 2 Yds. Broadcloth	5.00	10	00
"	"	" Trimmings for Coat		2	12
"	11	" 2 Brooms	18		36
Feb.	4	" 20 lbs. Sugar	10	2	00
"	"	" 1 " Young Hyson Tea			88
Mar.	18	" 1 " Salscratus			06
"	"	" 1 " Ginger			12
"	"	" $\frac{1}{4}$ " Cloves	.50		13
Apr.	1	" 17 Yds. Sheetting	.13	2	21
"	"	" 2 " Linen	.75	1	50
"	29	" 20 lbs. Candles	.12	2	40
May	4	" $2\frac{3}{4}$ Yds. Cassimere	2.00	5	50
"	"	" Bill of Goods for James		31	81
June	3	" 24 lbs. Sugar	.09	2	16
Sept.	14	" 2 " Tea	.75	1	50
Oct.	16	" 10 " Coffee	.12	1	20
Dec.	4	" Bill of Crochery		14	88
				78	83

You then subtract the forty-six dollars and fifty-nine cents, the amount you have let him have, from the seventy-eight dollars and eighty-three cents, the amount purchased of him, and find the difference to be thirty-two dollars and twenty-four cents, which is the amount you owe him. You then pay him this amount, and enter it on the debit side of his account, "To Cash to Balance." The debit and credit sides will now foot alike. You next draw single lines opposite each other under these columns, and after adding and placing the amount under them, you draw double lines to signify that the two sides are balanced and closed.



## James Rogers.

Dr.

1848					
Jan.	15	To 5 Bush. Wheat	1.12	5	60
"	29	" 1 Ton Hay		8	00
Mar.	4	" 36 lbs. Ham	.07	2	52
Apr.	14	" 8 Bush. Oats	.38	3	04
"	27	" 1 Cord Wood		1	50
May	1	" 8 lbs. Butter	.15	1	20
June	30	" 5 Bush. Potatoes	.38	1	90
Aug.	16	" 6 Doz. Eggs	.10		60
Oct.	28	" 32 lbs. Cheese	.07	2	24
Dec.	20	" 1 Hide, 78 lbs.	.05	3	90
				30	50
Dec.	30	To Balance,		4	12

## MEMORANDA OF THE ABOVE ACCOUNT.

Jan. 4th, 1848. Bo't of J. Rogers, 1 pr. fine sewed boots, at \$6.00.  
 15th. Sold him 5 bushels of wheat, at \$1.12. 29th. Sold him a ton of  
 hay, at \$8.00. Feb. 12th. Bo't of him 1 pr. of stoga boots for James,  
 at \$2.50; and 2 prs. of boots for boys, \$1.75. Mar. 4th. Sold him 36  
 lbs. of ham, at \$.07. 27th. He mended boots for James, \$.75. 31st.  
 Bo't of him 1 pr. woman's boots for Julia, \$1.50. April 14th. Sold  
 him 8 bushels of oats, at \$.38. 27th. Sold him 1 cord of wood, at  
 \$1.50. May 1st. Sold him 8 lbs. of butter, at \$.15. June 19th. Bo't  
 of him 1 pr. morocco shoes, at \$1.25. 30th. Sold him 5 bushels of  
 potatoes, at \$.38. July 8th. He mended shoes, \$1.13. 24th. Bo't of  
 him 1 pr. gaiter boots, \$2.00. Aug. 16. Sold him 6 doz. eggs, at \$.10.  
 Oct. 9th. Bo't 1 pr. of fine boots for James, at \$4.00. 28th. Sold him  
 32 lbs. of cheese, at \$.07. Nov. 13th. Bo't of him 1 pr. fine brogans,  
 at \$2.00. Dec. 20th. Sold him one hide, 78 lbs., \$.05. 25th. Bo't of  
 him 1 pr. pumps for James, \$1.75.

# James Rogers.

Cr.<sup>2</sup>

1848				
Jan.	4	By 1 Pr. Fine Sewed Boots	6	00
Feb.	12	" 1 " Hoga Boots for James	2	50
"	"	" 2 " Boots for Boys 1.75	3	50
Mar.	27	" Mending Boots for James		75
"	31	" 1 Pr. Woman's Boots for Julia	1	50
June	19	" 1 " Morocco Shoes	1	25
July	8	" Mending	1	13
"	24	" 1 Pr. Garter Boots	2	00
Oct.	9	" 1 " Fine Boots for James	4	00
Nov.	13	" 1 " Brogans	2	00
Dec.	25	" 1 " Pumps for James	1	75
"	30	" Balance	4	12
			30	50

On comparing this memoranda with the entries in the account above, you will find that whenever I sold J. Rogers any article, I made an entry on the debit side—as in the item, 5 bush. of wheat—placing in the first space the month—in the second, the day of the month—in the third the word “To,” followed by the name of the articles, carrying out into the fourth and fifth, the total cost. On the other hand, whenever I bought anything of him, I made the entry on the other page—observing the same order. On Dec. 30th, I wished to balance this acc’t. To do this, I add up the column on the debit page, and find that it amounts to \$30.50. I then add up the column on the credit page, which amounts to \$26.38. I then subtract the amount of credit from the amount of the debit column, and the remainder shows that he still owes me \$4.12. I then make the entry, “Dec. 30th, By balance \$4.12;” and draw the lines, which denote that the account is balanced. I then open a new account, either on a new page, or, as in this case, on the same page, and make as the first entry—“Dec. 30th. To balance \$4.12.” I charge him with \$4.12 in the new account, because that is the amount I give him credit for in the old account, in order to balance it.

1848					
Mar.	4	To 3 Yds. Gray Cloth	.75	2	25
Apr.	28	" 2 Days Work with Team	1.50	3	00
Aug.	5	" 5 lbs. Fine Wool	.38	1	90
"	"	" Cash		25	00
Oct.	14	" 8 Bush. Apples	.25	2	00
"	26	" 1 Ton Hay		6	00
Nov.	11	" 4 Bush. Corn in the Ear	.25	1	00
"	"	" 1 Load Straw		1	00
Dec.	8	" 2 Cords Wood	2.00	4	00
"	30	" my Note at 6 months to Balance		17	10
				63	25

## MEMORANDA OF ABOVE ACCOUNT.

1848. Jan. 22d. Bo't of Dwight Foster 1 brass plated harness, \$30.00. Mar. 4th. Sold him 3 yds. of gray cloth, at \$.75. April 28th. I worked for him 2 days, with team, at \$1.50 per day. Same date. Bo't of him 1 pr. of breast straps at \$1, and 2 hame straps at \$.25 a piece. June 8th. He repaired my harness, \$2.00. Aug. 5th. I sold him 5 lbs. fine wool, \$.38, and paid him \$25 in cash. Aug. 19th. Bo't of him saddle, bridle, and martingals, \$16. Oct. 16th. Bo't of him 1 pr. of collars, \$4.00, and 1 pr. of halters, \$1.75. Nov. 11th. Sold him 4 bushels of corn in the ear at \$.25 per bushel, and 1 load of straw, \$1. Nov. 30th. Bo't of him 1 leather trunk for James, \$8.00. Dec. 8th. Sold him 2 cords of wood at \$2 per cord.

# Dwight Foster.

Cr.<sup>3</sup>

1848				
Jan.	22	By 1 Brass-Plated Single Harness	30	00
Apr.	28	" 1 Pr. Breast Straps	1	00
"	"	" 2 Hame Straps	25	50
June	8	" Repairing Harness	2	00
Aug.	19	" Saddle, Bridle, & Martingals	16	00
Oct.	16	" 1 Pr. Collars	4	00
"	"	" 1 " Collars	1	75
Nov.	30	" 1 Leather Trunk for James	8	00
			63	25

These transactions would be entered as above. Let the pupil compare, carefully, each entry in the memoranda with its corresponding one in the acc't. On the 30th December I wish to close the account. As in the preceding account of James Rogers, I first find the am't of debit column, and then of the credit column. Having subtracted the smaller from the greater, I find that I still owe him \$17.10. Not having the money to pay this amount, I give him my note at 6 months, and, as that represents cash, I make the entry, "Dec. 30th, To my note at 6 mo's to balance, \$17.10." I then draw in the figure columns the lines as above, and having added up the columns on each page, the amounts are now of course the same. The lines drawn under the last entry on the credit page denote that the account is balanced and closed.

4 *Potato-field, One Acre Lot. Dr.*

1848					
May	1	To 1 Ds. Lab. Ploughing & Har-			
		rowing		2	00
"	2	" 12 Bush. Potatoes for Seed .37½		4	50
"	"	" 2 Ds. Lab. Planting 1.00		2	00
June	20	" 1 " " Ploughing		1	50
"	"	" 2 " " Hoeing 1.00		2	00
July	7	" 1 " " Ploughing		1	50
Sept.	15	" Digging and Covering		5	00
1849					
Mar.	17	" 3 Ds. Lab. Marketing 2.00		6	00
"	"	" Profit on One Acre of Potatoes		88	50
				113	00

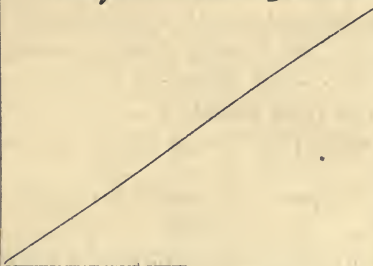
MEMORANDA OF THE ABOVE ACCOUNT.

1848. May 1st. One day's labour ploughing and harrowing of potato-field, \$2.00. 2d. Bo't 12 bushels of potatoes for seed, at \$.37½. Same day, two days' labour planting the field, at \$1. June 20th. One day's labour ploughing, \$1.50; also, two days' labour, hoeing, at \$1. July 7th. One day's labour ploughing, \$1.50. Sept. 15th. Digging and covering potatoes, \$5.00; also, sold 12 bushels of potatoes, for cash, at \$.25 per bushel; also, sold 25 bushels of small potatoes at \$.20 per bush. 1849. Mar. 17th. Paid for 3 days' labour, marketing, at \$2 per day; also, received cash for 300 bushels potatoes at \$.35 per bushel.

Besides accounts with persons, the farmer finds it not only convenient but useful to keep accounts with his different fields and departments of labour, in order to know, accurately, the yearly gains. The above account is one kept to ascertain the profit on a potato-field for one year. It is headed "Potato-field, One Acre Lot." It is made debtor to the labour of preparing and cultivating the ground, to the cost



# Potato-field, One Acre Lot. Cr.<sup>4</sup>

1848					
Sept.	15	By Cash for 12 Bush. Potatoes	.25	3	00
"	"	" 25 Bush. Small Potatoes	.20	5	00
1849					
Mar.	17	" Cash for 300 Bush. Potatoes	.35	105	00
					
				113	00

of the seed, to digging and covering the crop, and the cost of marketing. It is credited with the receipts for the crop. By adding up the columns, as in foregoing account, and subtracting the less from the greater, we find that the receipts exceed the expenses \$88.50, which is then entered on the debtor side, as "March 17th, To profit on 1 acre of potatoes, \$88.50," in order to balance and close the account. By pursuing this method with all his fields, the farmer may determine with accuracy the whole profit arising from the cultivation of his farm.

## QUESTIONS.

What is the Index? In what part of the book is it placed? Is it ever a separate book? Describe its ruling and use. How would you enter A. I. Hovey's account in Index? How does the Index enable you to refer to an account? If an account is transferred to another page in the Ledger, what entry do you make in the Index?

When the learner has become so familiar with the foregoing exercises, as to be able to enter the accounts nicely on paper ruled for the purpose, let him enter in his blank book the memoranda on the following pages. The pupil should avoid all mistakes. The teacher should insist upon the entries being made with the greatest care. A blot on the page is unpardonable. All figures should be made with great neatness. The heading of each account should be in a good bold style—the entries in a clear writing without flourishes. The ruler should be used in drawing the lines. A quill pen and red ink are the best for this purpose.

*Memoranda of Transactions between Barney McGuinniss and myself.*

1848. Feb. 8. He cut for me 8 cords of wood, at \$.38 per cord. Same day, I sold him 2 bushels of wheat, at \$1.12 per bushel, and 20½ lbs. of pork, at \$.08 per lb. Mar. 1st. He has sawed wood for me 3 days, ending this day, at \$.75 per day. April 1st. I sold him 1 bushel of corn, \$.63; also ½ bush. beans, at \$1.00 per bush. April 8th. He has worked 4 days drawing manure, ending to-day, at \$.75 per day. April 24th. He has worked 6 days, building wall, at \$.75 per day. May 8th. I sold him a pig for \$.75, and ploughed his garden for \$.75. May 29. He has worked for me 2 days, hoeing corn, at \$.75 per day. June 7th. I sold him 3 yds. gray cloth, at \$.75 per yd., and paid him \$3.00 in cash. July 24th. He has worked for me 3 days, haying, at \$1 per day. Aug. 12th. He has worked for me 5 days, harvesting, at \$1.50 per day. Sept. 9th. I have pastured his cow for 4 weeks, ending to-day, at \$.25 per week. Oct. 9th. He has worked for me 2 days, threshing, at \$.88 per day. Nov. 11th. He has husked corn for me for 2 days, at \$.75 per day. Nov. 13th. I sold him 4 lbs. of butter, at \$.13 per lb.

If the memoranda are properly entered, the pupil will find that the account will be balanced by making this entry: "Dec. 30th. To cash to balance, \$14.77," the am't I owed and paid him on that day.

*Memoranda of Transactions between my hired man, James Hamilton, and myself.*

1848. Feb. 12th. Purchased a pr. of boots for James Hamilton, at \$2.50. March 27th. Paid for mending his boots \$.75. April 15th. Paid him cash \$5.00. May 1st. I owe him for 4 mo's' labour, closing to-day,



at \$9.00 per month. May 4th. Paid his bill for goods at Hovey's, \$31.81. May 5th. Paid Wilder, for making a suit of clothes for James Hamilton, \$8. July 3d. Paid him cash \$10.00, and let him the use of horse and carriage 1 day for \$1.50. July 31st. I owe him for 2 mo's' labour, ending to-day, at \$10 per month. Oct. 9th. Purchased for him 1 pr. of fine boots \$4, and overcoat \$14. Nov. 30th. Purchased for him 1 leathern trunk, \$8. Dec. 25th. Purchased for him 1 pr. of pumps, \$1.75. Dec. 30th. Paid him in cash \$15.69, and I owe him for labour 6 mo's, ending to-day, at \$12 per month.

If the memoranda are properly entered, the account will be balanced by making the following entry: "Dec. 30th. To my note at 3 mo's to balance, \$25."

*Memoranda of Transactions between the blacksmith, James McElvain, and myself.*

1848. Jan. 8th. Bo't of him 1 lumber sleigh \$28.00, and he also shod my horse for \$1. Feb. 9th. He set 1 shoe, \$.13. April 15th. He made 1 large clevis for me, \$1. May 4th. He made 2 hoes for me, at \$.50. June 8th. He sharpened colter, \$.13, and shod my horses for \$1.75. Aug. 5th. He set waggon tire for me, \$1; also mended chain, \$.13. Aug. 14th. I sold him 1 ton of hay, \$8. Sept. 9th. He ironed whippetrees for me, \$1.50. Oct. 22. I sold him 5 cords of wood, at \$2 per cord. Nov. 15. Sold him 4 bush. of wheat at \$1.12 per bush.; 16 bush. of oats at \$.38 per bush.; and 3 bush. of corn, at \$.62 per bush. Nov. 18th. Bo't of him 14 lbs. of gate hinges at \$.13. Dec. 21st. Worked for him 1 day with team, \$1.50.

If the memoranda are properly entered, the account will be balanced by making the following entry: "Dec. 30th. To cash to balance, \$5.54."

*Memoranda of Transactions between the tailor, Chester Wilder, and myself.*

1848. Feb. 1st. He made a coat for me, \$5.00. March 15th. Sold him 1 cord of wood, \$2.00. March 16th. He cut 2 pairs of pants for the boys at \$.19 each; also, bought of him 1 satin vest, \$4.00. April 8th. Sold him 6 lbs. of butter, at \$.15 per lb. May 15th. He made suit of clothes for James, \$8.00. June 22d. Sold him 1 bbl. of flour, \$6.00, and paid him cash \$10.50. Oct. 9th. Bo't of him an overcoat for James, \$14.00. Oct. 18th. He cut 2 coats for boys, at \$.38 a piece. Nov. 23d. Sold him  $\frac{1}{2}$  ton of hay, at \$8 per ton. Dec. 11th. Sold him a hog weighing 249 lbs., at \$.4 per lb. Dec. 25th. Bought of him 1 pair of cassimere pantaloons, \$6.00.

If the above memoranda are properly entered, the account will be balanced by making the following entry: "Dec. 30th. To cash to balance, \$4.78."

*Memoranda of Expenditures and Receipts incurred in fattening 5 hogs, kept to ascertain the profit. (Pork account.)*

1848. Oct. 15th. Bought 5 hogs, total weight 1187 lbs., at \$.03 per lb.; and 75 bushels of corn, at \$.50 per bushel. Nov. 13th. Paid \$.05 per bushel for grinding 30 bush. of corn. Dec. 16th. Paid cash \$5 for butchering the pigs. Dec. 16th. Laid by 672 lbs. pork for family use at \$.05 per lb. Dec. 17th. Sold 1167 lbs. pork, at \$.05 per lb.

If the above memoranda are properly entered, the account will be balanced by making the following entry: "Dec. 17th. To profit on fattening pork, \$12.34."

*Memoranda of Expenditures and Receipts, in cultivating 5 acres of corn, kept to ascertain profit. (Corn-field account.)*

1848. May 1st. Manured 5 acres, at \$2 per acre. May 3d. 3 days ploughing, at \$2 per day. May 4th. 1 day harrowing, \$2. May 5th.  $1\frac{1}{2}$  days furrowing, at \$1.50 per day. May 6th.  $\frac{3}{4}$  bushel of seed corn, at \$1 per bl.; and four days planting, at \$.75 per day. June 6th. Cultivated 4 days, \$1.50 per day, and hoed 5 days, \$.75 per day. July 8th. Ploughed 3 days, \$1.50 per day, and hoed 5 days, \$.75 per day. Sept. 5th. 4 days cutting up the corn, \$.75 per day. Nov. 1st. 16 days husking, \$.75 per day, and 2 days drawing in, at \$2.00. Nov. 1st. Stored for home use 56 bushels ears soft corn, at \$.12 $\frac{1}{2}$ , and 163 bushels hard corn, at \$.25; also corn-stalks, \$10. Nov. 2d. Sold 2 loads of pumpkins, at \$.75 per load, and reserved 6 loads for home use, at \$.50 per load. Dec. 14th. 3 days threshing and cleaning corn, at \$.75 per day; also 2 days marketing, at \$2 per day. Dec. 14th. Sold 140 bushels shelled corn, at \$.50 per bushel. Dec. 15th. Interest on 5 acres at \$50, at 7 per cent. =  $\$250 \times .07 = \$17.50$ .

If the above memoranda be properly entered, the account will be balanced by making the following entry: "Dec. 16th. To profit on crop, \$47.50."

*Memoranda of Expenditures and Receipts in cultivating 10 acres of wheat kept to ascertain profit. (Wheat-field account.)*

1848. June 16th. Ploughed 7 days, at \$2. June 19th. Harrowed 2 days, at \$2. Sept. 6th. Worked 6 days cultivating, at \$2; also, sowed  $17\frac{1}{2}$  bushels seed wheat, at \$1.25; also, worked 1 day at sowing, at \$1.00, and 2 days furrowing and ditching, at \$2. 1849. Aug. 9th. Harvested 10 acres at \$1.50 per acre. Aug. 15th. Drew the wheat into the barn, \$6. Sept. 28th. Threshed 200 bushels, at \$.07 pr. bush. Oct. 5th. Took 15 bushels for family use, at \$1.00 per bl., and sold 85 bushels, at \$1.06. Oct. 15th. Marketed 200 bushels, at \$.03 per bl., sold 100 bushels, at \$1.00; allowed for wear of implements, \$2.00; also interest on 10 acres, at \$50, at 7 per cent. =  $\$500 \times .07 = \$35$ .

If the foregoing memoranda be properly entered, the account will be balanced by making the following entry :  
"Oct 16th. To profit on 10 acres of wheat, \$70.22."

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## PRACTICAL EXERCISES.

### FARMER'S FORM.

The learner having carefully studied and practised upon the preceding accounts, may now enter in his blank-book the memoranda on the following pages, being careful to write distinctly, and to make all the letters and lines correctly, avoiding mistakes. In these memoranda the names are not given, but the occupation, as merchant, blacksmith, shoemaker, tailor, &c. The learner may substitute for these the names of persons with whom he is acquainted following these occupations. The price per yard, ounce, pound, ton, day, month, pair, piece, &c., is given, leaving the amount to be extended by the learner. He may also substitute the abbreviations, wherever they can be, in place of the whole word.

The accounts to be opened in this set are with a merchant, shoemaker, blacksmith, tailor, harness-maker, hired man, neighbour, corn-field, and wheat-field; and if the transactions are properly disposed of, the balances will show that I am indebted as follows: To the shoemaker, \$8.20; the hired man, \$82.31; the harness-maker, \$19.00; the blacksmith, \$9.00; the merchant, \$5.25. The tailor owes me \$11.09; my neighbour owes me \$1.25. Profit on 10 acres of corn, \$85.83; do. on 15 acres of wheat, \$185.08.

The foregoing principles are sufficient to enable any farmer to keep accurate accounts—ascertaining what crops, &c., are the most profitable. It is the usual custom to keep the cash account in a separate book, called the Cash-book. A full explanation of that book is given in another part of this volume.

## MEMORANDUM FOR 1850.

## JANUARY.

5th. Sold the tailor 2 cords of wood, at \$2.12½. Bought of the shoemaker 2 pair of stoga boots, at \$2.50. 14th. Bought of the tailor 1 pair of pantaloons for my hired man, at \$6.00. 15th. Sold the shoemaker 3 cords of maple wood, at \$2.00, and bought of him 1 pair of woman's boots, at \$1.50. 19th. The tailor has cut a pair of pantaloons for me, at 25c., and a coat at 50c. 28th. Sold the harness-maker 1 ton of hay at \$8.00, and bought of him 1 single harness at \$20.00.

## FEBRUARY.

9th. Drew wood for my neighbour to-day with my team, at \$1.50. 16th. Bought of the shoemaker 2 pair of children's shoes, at 75c., and had a pair mended, at 25c. 20th. Paid my hired man, cash, \$5.00. 23d. Sold the shoemaker half a ton of hay, at \$7.00, and half a bushel of beans, at \$1.00. 25th. My hired man has lost 2 days' time, at 50c. 28th. The tailor has made a vest for me, at \$1.50.

## MARCH.

9th. Worked for the blacksmith 1½ days with my team, at \$1.50. 16th. The blacksmith mended my hay-knife, at 25c. Bought of the merchant 30 yards of Brown Factory, at 10c., and half a dozen spools of white thread, at 62c. 23d. Bought 1 lb. Young Hyson tea, at 75c., and sold him 1½ tons of hay, at \$8.00. 25th. Sold the harness-maker 25 bundles of rye straw, at 4c., and he has repaired my harness, at \$4.00.

## APRIL.

6th. Sold the blacksmith 9 pounds of butter, at 14c. 15th. My neighbour has ploughed for me 1 day with his team, at \$1.50. The blacksmith has ironed my whippetrees, at \$1.25, and sharpened my colter, at 12c. 18th. Sold the blacksmith 5 bushels of potatoes, at 50c. 23d. The shoemaker has tapped my boots, at 50c.

## MAY.

1st. Bought of the blacksmith 1 large clevice, at \$1.13, and ploughed the shoemaker's garden, at \$1.00. 4th. Finished ploughing corn-field to-day, 7 days, with team, at \$2.00. 5th. Planted corn 1 day for my neighbour, at 75c. 7th. Sold the tailor 4 bushels of potatoes, at 31c., and 5 lbs. of butter, at 12½c. Laboured 2 days harrowing corn-field, at \$2.00, and 2 days furrowing corn-field, at \$1.50. 8th. Planted in corn-field 2 bushels of seed corn, at \$1.00, and finished planting corn-field, 8 days, at \$1.00. 14th. My neighbour let me have 25 bushels of potatoes, at 30c. 15th. Bought of the merchant 3 yards of black cassimere, at \$1.50, 25 lbs. of sugar, at 9c., 1 lb. of Young Hyson tea, at 75c.; and sold him 15 lbs. of butter, at 12½c., and 9 dozen of eggs, at 10c. 31st. Bought of the harness-maker 1 saddle, at \$14.00, and paid him cash \$10.00.



## JUNE.

1st. Bought of the shoemaker 2 pair of morocco buskins, at \$1.25. 6th. My neighbour has hoed corn for me, 3 days, at 75c. 8th. Cultivated corn-field 8 days, with horse, at \$1.50, and finished hoeing corn-field, 12 days, at \$1.00. 9th. Blacksmith has repaired my waggon, at \$3.25, and shod 2 horses, at \$1.00. 15. Bought of the shoemaker 1 pair of gaiter boots, at \$2.25. 21st. Sold the blacksmith 12 lbs. of butter, at 12½c. 22d. Finished ploughing wheatfield, 15 acres, 10 days, at \$2.00. 25th. Sold the merchant 15 bushels of oats, at 30c., and gave my hired man an order on him for goods, \$18.50. 26th. Finished harrowing wheat-field, 3 days, at \$2.00.

## JULY.

1st. Sold the merchant 8 lbs. of butter, at 12½c., and bought of him 1 lb. of Young Hyson tea, at 75c., 2 gallons of molasses, at 44c., and 10 yards of calico, at 12½c. 2d. Bought of the shoemaker 1 pair of fine boots for my hired man, at \$4.50. 4th. Paid my hired man cash on account, \$10.00. 5th. Finished ploughing corn-field, 5 days, at \$1.50. 15th. Bought of the blacksmith one hay-rake, at \$8, and he has mended my pitchfork, at 13c. 24th. Drew hay with team for my neighbour, 1 day, at \$1.50. 25th. Sold the blacksmith half ton of hay, at \$5.00. 31st. Sold the blacksmith 1 ton of hay, at \$6.00.

## AUGUST.

3d. The blacksmith has set my waggon tire, at \$1.25, and made a linchpin, at 13c. Sold the merchant 2 tons of hay, at \$6.00. 24th. Paid the shoemaker cash, on account, \$5.00, and sold him a calf-skin weighing 10½ pounds, at 10c.

## SEPTEMBER.

2d. Bought of the blacksmith 1 pair of small clevice, at \$1.25, and he has set 1 shoe, at 12c. 4th. Bought of the merchant 15 lbs. of nails, at 6c., and sold him 4 bushels of apples, at 25c., and 5 lbs. of butter, at 14c. 5th. Sold my neighbour 8 bushels of seed wheat, at \$1.25. 14th. Finished cutting up corn in corn-field, 9 days, at \$1.00. Laboured with team on wheat-field, cultivating, 10 days, at \$2.00. Sowed 26 bushels of seed wheat, at \$1.25. Labour, furrowing and ditching, \$5.00. Two days' labour sowing, at \$1.00. 18th. Sold the blacksmith one cord of wood, at \$2.00.

## OCTOBER.

5th. Sold the merchant 12 bushels of corn, at 50c., and bought of him a bill of goods amounting to \$15.94. The blacksmith has ironed a lumber waggon for me, at \$22.00, and made a neck yoke, at \$1.25. My neighbour has threshed for me two days, at 75c. Pastured the shoemaker's cow six weeks, at 25c., and bought of him two pairs of boys' boots, at \$2.00. 12th. Sold my hired man 2½ yards of gray cloth, at 75c. 17th. Threshed for my neighbour two days, at 75c. 18th. Sold the tailor 36 lbs. of pork, at 8c. 19th. The tailor has made a pair of pantaloons for my hired man, at \$1.00.

## NOVEMBER.

2d. Measured out of the products of my corn-field, for home use, 74 bushels of ears of soft corn, at 13c.; 315 bushels of ears of sound corn, at 25c.; corn-stalks, \$25.00; pumpkins, at \$5.00. 8th. Sold the blacksmith 2 bushels of turnips, at 25c. 9th. Laboured in corn-field, husking, forty days, at \$1.00; five days with team, drawing in, at \$2.00. 13th. Bought of the merchant 1 umbrella, at \$1.50, 5 pounds of coffee, at 14c., and 10 pounds of cotton batting, at 10c.; and sold him 15 bushels of potatoes, at 25c., and 20 bushels ears of corn, from corn-field, at 25c. 15th. Bought of neighbour one barrel of salt, at \$1.25. 22d. The blacksmith has shod for me one pair of horses, at \$2.00. Sold the tailor half a ton of hay, at \$8.00. 25th. Sold the blacksmith 12 bushels of ears of corn, from corn-field, at 25c. 29th. Sold the tailor three bushels of wheat, at \$1.25. Paid my hired man cash, \$8.00. Bought of the shoemaker one pair of fine boots, at \$4.50.

## DECEMBER.

2d. Sold the blacksmith five barrels of cider, at \$1.25. 5th. Bought of blacksmith 28 lbs. of gate hinges, at 12c. 7th. Sold the shoemaker one cord of wood, at \$2.25. 11th. Sold the tailor 6 yards of gray cloth, at 56c., and 14 lbs. of lard, at 7c. 14th. Laboured threshing corn, from corn-field, seven days, at \$1.00. 16th. Received cash for 100 bushels of corn, at 50c. 18th. Bought of the merchant  $2\frac{1}{2}$  yards of cassimere for my hired man, at \$1.25, and 8 lbs. of crushed sugar for myself, at 13c. Sold him two cords of body maple wood, at \$2.50. The blacksmith has sharpened and set 6 shoes on my horses, at  $12\frac{1}{2}$ c. The tailor has cut for me two pair of pantaloons, at 25c., and one vest at 25c. Bought of the shoemaker one pair of stoga boots for my hired man, at \$2.50. Sold the blacksmith 4 cords of wood, at \$2.25, and 8 bushels of oats, at 31c. 25th. Bought of the merchant 2 gallons of molasses, at 44c., 5 lbs. of raisins, at 13c., and 5 pounds of rice, at 6c. 30th. Received cash for 80 bushels of corn, at 56c. 31st. Received cash for 52 bushels of corn, at 56c. Marketing 232 bushels of corn, at 3c. My hired man has worked for me 8 months at \$13.00, and 4 months at \$10.00. Int. on corn-field land, 10 acres, at \$50.00 per acre, at 7 per cent.

To close the account with wheat-field, it will be necessary to trespass a little on the year 1851.

August 13th. Harvesting 15 acres, at \$1.25. 24th. Drawing it into the barn, \$10.00. October 19th. Threshing 346 bushels of wheat, at 7c. Reserved 46 bushels for home use, at \$1.00. 26th. Sold, for cash, 85 bushels of wheat, at \$1.25. November 15th. Sold, for cash, 100 bushels of wheat, at \$1.13. 18th. Sold, for cash, 80 bushels of wheat, at \$1.06. 22d. Sold, for cash, 35 bushels of wheat, at \$1.00. Marketing 300 bushels of wheat, at 3c. Interest on 15 acres of land, at \$50.00 per acre, at 7 per cent.



## FORM FOR MECHANICS.

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THE books necessary in this form are the Day-book and Ledger. The cash account may be kept in a separate book—forming a Cash-book, or not, at the option of the book-keeper.

The accounts might be kept, as in the Farmer's form, in one book,—i.e., the Ledger; only, it would not be as convenient, for the mechanic is constantly called away from his business to attend to the wants of his customers. And, besides, having many more accounts and entries to make than the farmer, these accounts are of a different nature, such as cannot be remembered till evening, as those of the farmer. Hence it is necessary that the mechanic should use a book, in which he can make a full record of the transactions as they occur, and then at his leisure, he can arrange the various entries in their respective accounts in the Ledger.

The Day-book is a book in which all business transactions should be recorded at the time and in the order in which they occur. It is divided by perpendicular lines into seven spaces. The month occupies the first space; the day of the month, the second; the name of the person and the transaction, the third; the value of the items, in dollars and cents, the fourth and fifth; and their sum total, the sixth and seventh.

If, for example, on the first day of January 1848, you

sell Benjamin Hamilton the following articles :—One brass-plated single harness for thirty dollars, one pair of halters for one dollar and seventy-five cents, and one riding-bridle for one dollar and fifty cents,—your Day-book entry would be as follows :—

*Lyons, January 1st, 1848.*

Jan.	1	Benjamin Hamilton	Dr.				
		To 1 Brass P. S. Harness		30	00		
		" 1 P. Halters		1	75		
		" 1 Riding Bridle		1	50	33	25

If you had purchased the same articles of Hamilton, all the difference in the entries would have been this : after the name on the first line, in the place of *Dr.* you should have written *Cr.*; and on the next line, in the place of *To* you should have written *By*.

Whenever it is necessary to repeat the date, or the word *To* or *By*, it may be done by placing two dots (thus, ") under the date or word to be repeated. One line should be left between every two entries.

### QUESTIONS.

What is this form? How many books are needed in this form? Name them. Is a Cash-book needed? Could the accounts be kept in one book? Why, then, do they use two? What is the Day-book for? When and how should the transactions be entered? Into how many spaces is the book divided? For what is the first space used? the second, third, fourth, fifth, sixth, seventh? Explain the example given? What difference would have occurred in the entries, if you had purchased the articles of him? Instead of repeating date, what may you write? Instead of repeating the words *To* and *By*, what may you write? How much space should you leave between each entry?

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DAY-BOOK.

—

MECHANICS' FORM.

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*Lyons, Saturday, Jan. 1st, 1848.*

Jan.	1	Isaac H. Jamieson	Dr.				
		To 1 Set Double Harness		26	00		
		" 1 Pr. Halters		1	75	27	75
"	3	Henry B. Hallbrook	Dr.				
		To 1 S. P. Sing. Harness				35	00
"	4	Daniel W. Zoller	Dr.				
		To 1 Pr. Breast Straps		1	00		
		" 2 " Hame do.	25	50	1	50	
"	6	Charles D. Campbell	Dr.				
		To 1 Pr. Collars				3	50
"	"	Franklin S. Clark	Dr.				
		To 4 Bridles	1.25	5	00		
		" 1 Pr. Martingals			75		
		" 1 Halter			88	6	63
"	7	Sylvester N. Nurse	Dr.				
		To 1 Set S. Tug Harness		16	00		
		" 1 Breast Collar		1	75	17	75
"	"	Bela Dunbar	Dr.				
		To 1 Saddle				15	00
"	8	Charles Harford	Dr.				
		To 1 B. P. Single Harness				30	00
"	10	James S. Hawkins	Dr.				
		To 1 Set S. Tug Harness		16	00		
		" 2 Pr. Collars	3.50	7	00		
		" 1 " Halters		1	75		
		" 1 " Tugs		3	25	28	00

Let the pupil rule some paper and enter the following memoranda, according to directions ; when he has become proficient in making the entries, he may enter them in his Day-book.

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### MEMORANDA.

Lyons, 1848, Saturday, Jan. 1st. Sold Isaac H. Jameson 1 set of double harness, \$26, and 1 pair of halters, \$1.75. 3d. Sold Henry B. Holbrook 1 silver-plated single harness, \$35. 4th. Sold Daniel W. Potter 1 pair of breast straps, \$1, and 2 hame straps, at 25c. 5th. Charles D. Campbell, 1 pair of collars, \$3.50 ; also, sold Franklin S. Clark 4 bridles, at \$1.25, 1 pair of martingals, 75c., and 1 halter, 88c. 7th. Sold Sylvester N. Nurse 1 set of single tug harness, \$16, and 1 breast collar, \$1.75 ; also, sold Bela Dunbar 1 saddle, \$15. 8th. Sold Charles Harford 1 brass-plated single harness, \$30. 10th. Sold James S. Hawkins 1 set single tug harness, \$16, 2 pair of collars, at \$3.50, 1 pair of halters, \$1.75, and 1 pair of tugs, \$3.25.

The pupil will please notice, carefully, each abbreviation, and the position of each entry on the opposite page. The entries should be so made, that if a straight line should be drawn down the page it would pass through the initial of each name, another through the word "To," another through the word "Dr." Attention to these particulars will insure that neatness and precision which are absolutely necessary in book-keeping.



*Lyons, Wednesday, Jan. 12th, 1848.<sup>2</sup>*

Jan.	12	Clark N. Fulton	Dr.				
		To 1 Set B. Pl. Harness		38	00		
		" 1 Pr. Breast Collars		5	50		
		" 1 " Martingals		75	44	25	
"	13	Aaron B. Patterson	Dr.				
		To 1 Single Harness				22	00
"	"	Isaac H. Jameson	Dr.				
		To 1 Halter Strap		31			
		" Mending Tug		13		44	
"	15	Cornelius O. Reumsey	Dr.				
		To 1 Pr. Collars		3	00		
		" 1 " Breast Straps		1	00	4	00
"	17	Horatio N. Short.	Dr.				
		To 1 Valise		3	00		
		" 1 Bridle		1	13	4	13
"	19	Henry Woodward	Dr.				
		To 1 Pr. Blind Bridles		4	00		
		" 3 Hame Straps	.13	39			
		" 1 Throat Latch		12		4	51
"	"	John Lynd	Dr.				
		To 1 Single Harness.				18	00
"	21	Hiram Hawley	Dr.				
		To Repairing Harness.				3	75
"	"	Andrew C. Mynderse	Dr.				
		To 1 Trunk				4	50



## MEMORANDA.

1848. Jan. 12th. Sold Clark N. Fulton 1 set brass-plated harness, \$38, 1 pair breast collars, \$5.50, also 1 pair martingals, 75c. 13th. Sold Aaron B. Patterson 1 single harness, \$22; also, sold I. H. Jameson 1 halter strap, 31c., and mended tug, 13c. 15th. Sold Cornelius O. Rumsey 1 pair collars, \$3, and 1 pair breast straps, \$1. 17th. Sold Horatio N. Short 1 valise, \$3, and 1 bridle, \$1.13. 19th. Sold Henry Woodward 1 pair blind bridles, \$4; 3 hame straps, at 13c., and 1 throat latch, 12c.; also, sold John Lynd 1 single harness, \$18. 21st. Repaired harness for Hiram Hawley, \$3.75; and sold Andrew C. Mynderse 1 trunk, \$4.50.

*(The above to be entered in Day-book.)*

Let the pupil study carefully these memoranda, as entered on opposite page. The date is set down first—the month in the first space, the day of the month in the second. The name of the person is placed on the same line in the third space, and in the same space, near the double line, the word “Dr.,” if he has purchased of you, “Cr.,” if you have purchased of him. In the same space, under the name, place the word “To,” if “Dr.” is written after the name, and “By,” if “Cr.” After this word place the item, the price of each article, if composed of several, as in H. Woodward’s acc’t—“3 Hame Straps, .13”—then place amount of item, if there is one entry, in the sixth and seventh spaces, as in entry of Aaron B. Patterson. If there is more than one item, place the amount in fourth and fifth spaces, as in the account of Horatio N. Short, “To 1 Valise, 3.00,” and then place the combined amount of the several items in sixth and seventh spaces on the same line of last item, as in H. N. Short’s account, last line—

| " | | " 1 Bridle

|| 1 | 13 || 4 | 13 |

From the preceding explanations the pupil will be able to enter the following memoranda in his Day-book. Let them be entered in immediate connexion with the memoranda on preceding pages, of which they are a continuation. Let the teacher, in examining the entries made by the pupil, notice every mistake, either in entering the memoranda, or in writing, or in figures. He should insist upon the columns of figures being so placed that figures of the same order shall come under each other.

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### MEMORANDA.

1848. Jan. 25th. Cleaned harness for Henry B. Holbrook, \$2.50; repaired it, \$1.88; sold him 1 halter, 87c. Also, sold Timothy N. Foster set silver-plated harness, \$42, saddle and bridle, \$23, and pair halters, \$1.50. 26th. Repaired harness for Sylvester N. Nurse, \$2.38; also, covered the dash of his buggy, \$3.50. Same day bought of Franklin S. Clark 1 wash-tub, \$1.13, and 3 patent pails, at 31c. Also, sold Timothy G. Baldwin 1 set long tug harness, \$26. Aaron B. Patterson has paid me cash on account, \$10. 29th. Bought of Daniel W. Potter 19 lbs. veal, at 4c. 31st. Sold Charles D. Campbell 1 brass-plated single harness, \$30. Also, sold Wm. Gridley 1 pair martingals, 75c., 3 hame straps, at 13c., and 1 bum strap, 30c. Also, repaired harness for I. H. Jameson, \$1, and sold him 1 pair tugs, \$3, and 1 pair tugs, \$2. Also, sold James S. Hawkins 1 brass-plated gig harness, \$20, and repaired harness, \$2.75. Also, sold James H. Gillet 1 saddle, \$18, 1 bridle, \$1.50, 1 pair martingals, \$1, and 1 halter, \$1. February 1st. Sold Henry Woodward 1 pair fine boots for self, \$4. Also, Bela Dunbar 1 pair boots for hired man, \$2.50, and 1 pair buskins for wife, \$1.25. Also, sold Aaron B. Patterson 1 pair kip boots for George, \$3.25, and repaired boy's boots, 13c. 3d. Sold Hiram Hawley 1 pair shoes, \$1.50, 1 pair children's shoes, 75c., and 1 pair small children's shoes, 50c. 4th. Footed fine boots for Timothy N. Foster, \$3. Also, tapped and patched boots for Sylvester N. Nurse, 50c., mended shoes, 13c., and sold him pair of shoes for wife, \$1.50. 5th. Sold Charles Harford 2 pair small shoes, at 50c. Also, mended boots for Andrew C. Mynderse, 38c. 7th. Bought of Timothy G. Baldwin 12 lbs. butter, 13c. 10th.

Sold Clark N. Fulton 1 pair gaiter boots, \$2. 11th. Sold Henry B. Holbrook 1 pair fine boots, \$5.50, and 1 pair boy's ditto, \$1.75. 14th. Sold Horace O. Bigelow 1 pair buskins for wife, \$1.25. 15th. Sold William Gridley 1 pair stoga boots, \$2.50, and 1 pair women's shoes, \$1. 17th. Sold Cornelius O. Rumsey 2 pair stoga boots, at \$2.50. 18th. Bought of Horatio N. Short 1 bbl. of flour, \$7. Also, sold Franklin S. Clark 1 pair pumps, \$1.75. 21st. Sold John Lynd 3 pair buskins, at \$1.25. 22d. Sold James S. Hawkins 6 pairs stoga boots, at \$2.50. 25th. Sold Daniel W. Potter 1 pair fine boots for Eddy, \$5.50. Same day, bought of him 27 lbs. pork, at 9c. 26th. Charles Harford has paid me cash \$25. 28th. Isaac H. Jameson, 1 pair gaiters for wife, \$2, and footed fine boots, \$3.50. 29th. Sold Henry Woodward 1 pair prunelle shoes, \$1.50, 1 pair small shoes, 75c., and mended shoes, 38c. March 1st. Shod horses for Daniel W. Potter, \$2. 2d. Sold William Gridley 13 lbs. gate hinges, at 13c., and 4 lbs. bolts, at 14c. Same day, sold Sylvester N. Nurse 3 linch pins, 12c., repaired waggon for him, 50c., set waggon tire, 50c., and ironed neck yoke, \$1. 3d. Mended chain for Henry B. Holbrook, 13c., and sharpened 2 shoes, 31c. Also, sharpened colter for Horatio N. Short, 13c. Also, sold James S. Hawkins 1 large clevis, \$1.13, 1 pair small clevises, \$1.25, and ironed whippetrees, \$3. 4th. Shod horse for Andrew C. Mynderse, \$1. 6th. Sold Charles Harford 1 linch pin, 12c., 1 hook and staple, 13c., mended shovel, 13c., and set 2 shoes, 31c. 8th. Repaired waggon for Woodward, \$3. 9th. Mended log chain for Bela Dunbar, 19c., and shod his horse, \$1. 10th. Sold Isaac H. Jameson 17 lbs. gate hinges, at 13c., and shod his horse, \$1. 13th. Repaired sulkey for John Lynd, \$3.50. Also, bought of Henry Woodward 19 lbs. pork, at 7c., 21 lbs. pork, at 6c., and 3 bushels wheat, at \$1.50. 14th. Sold Hiram Hawley 1 large clevis, \$1.25, and sharpened drag teeth, 93c. Also, shod horses for Timothy N. Foster, \$2. 15th. Shod horse for Franklin S. Clark, toed and set 2 shoes, 31c., and set 2 new shoes, 50c. 17th. Sold Clark N. Fulton 3 bolts, at 13c., 2 linch pins, at 12c. 18th. Set 1 tire for Timothy G. Baldwin, 38c., and mended skein on waggon, 50c. Also, sold Daniel W. Potter 1 hook to trace chain, 13c. 20th. Sold Charles D. Campbell 1 king bolt, 75c. 21st. Bought of Hiram Hawley 5 cwt. of hay, at \$8. 22d. Sold Horace O. Bigelow 2 bands for drag, 38c., mended chain, 12c., and shod horses, \$2. 23d. Henry B. Holbrook has paid me cash, \$15. Sold Henry Woodward 1 hook and staple, 13c. Also, shod horses for James H. Gillet, \$2. 24th. Sold Cornelius O. Rumsey 1 iron wedge, 88c., 1 linch pin, 12c., and shod horse, \$1. Also, repaired drag for Timothy G. Baldwin, 75c. 27th. Bought of

Daniel W. Potter 8 dozen eggs, 10c. Also, repaired threshing machine for Isaac H. Jameson, \$4.75. 29th. Repaired waggon for Sylvester N. Nurse, \$2.50, and ironed neck yoke, 88c. 30th. Sold William Gridley 8 lbs. spikes, at 12½c., and repaired cart, \$1.88. 31st. Bought of Cornelius O. Rumsey 12 lbs. butter, at 13c., 8 lbs. butter, at 10c., 22 lbs. pork, at 7c., 23 lbs. pork, at 6c., and he has paid me cash, \$5. Henry B. Holbrook has paid me cash to balance his account, \$32.94. Daniel W. Potter has paid me cash to balance acc't, \$5.14. Charles D. Campbell has paid me cash to balance acc't, \$34.25. Franklin S. Clark has given me his note at 6 months, \$7.13, to balance acc't.

Entry should be—

{	Franklin S. Clark	Cr.	}
{	By note at 6 mo's to bal. acc't,		\$7.13. }

Sylvester N. Nurse has given me his note at 3 mo's for \$31.50, to balance acc't. William Gridley has paid me cash to balance acc't, \$10.07. Bela Dunbar has paid me cash, \$19.94. Charles Harford has given me his note at 30 days for \$6.69. Henry Woodward has paid me cash, \$7.18. Timothy G. Baldwin has paid me cash, \$26.07. James S. Hawkins has given me his note at 6 mo's for \$71.13. I have allowed and credited John Lynd his acc't against me, \$18.75.

Entry should be—

{	John Lynd	Cr.	}
{	By am't of his acc't,		\$18.75. }

I have allowed and credited Isaac H. Jameson his acc't against me, \$13.75, and he has given me his note at 3 mo's to balance account, \$33.90.



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INDEX AND LEDGER.

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MECHANICS' FORM.

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## ALPHABET, OR INDEX.

THE ALPHABET, or INDEX, is a small book in which are arranged, in alphabetical order, the names of all persons having accounts in the Ledger, together with the pages on which such accounts are entered.

This book was fully explained in the last set, but to assist the pupil the names of the accounts in this set have been placed in the proper places. The pupil may copy these names into the blank index. The number of the page has been purposely omitted. Let the pupil, as soon as he opens an account in the Ledger, place the number of the page opposite the name in the Index.

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## THE LEDGER.

The LEDGER is a book to which each person's account is transferred from the Day-book, and arranged on a page by itself. The name of such person should be written in a bold hand at the top of the page, with *Dr.* on the left and *Cr.* on the right.

Each page of the Ledger should be divided by a double perpendicular line into two equal parts; the one for the debtor, and the other for the creditor side of the account. Each of these parts should also be divided by perpendicular lines into six spaces; the first space for the month, the second for the day of the month, the third for the items, the fourth for the page of the Day-book on which the

original entries were made, and the fifth and sixth for dollars and cents.

The first account to be opened in the Ledger is that of the person whose name stands first in the Day-book. As soon as it is opened it should be entered in the Alphabet.

POSTING BOOKS in this form is collecting and transferring each person's account from the Day-book to its appropriate page in the Ledger. The entries recorded in the Day-book should be posted in the order in which they occur; that is, the first entry should be the first posted, and the second entry next, and so on until they are all posted.

Whenever there is more than one article charged or credited to an individual on the same page of the Day-book, the several sums should be added, and the amount entered in the Ledger, *To*, or *By Sundries*; but when there is but one article so charged or credited, it may be specified in the Ledger.

### QUESTIONS.

What is the Alphabet? What entries are made in it? For what purpose is it used? When do you make an entry in this book? What is the Ledger? How are the accounts arranged in it? How should the page in the Ledger be headed? Into how many equal parts is the Ledger page divided? What are these for? Into how many spaces should each of the parts be divided? For what are the different spaces used? Whose account must be opened first in the Ledger? What entry to be made in the Index when an account is opened in the Ledger? What is meant by "Posting Books?" How should entries in Day-book be posted? When there is more than one item in the charge on Day-book, what must be done? How will you enter the amount in Ledger? If there is but one item in the charge, what may be done?



The pupil will find on the opposite page the account of Isaac H. Jameson, as it would appear in the Ledger.

On the first page of the Day-book you will find the name of Isaac H. Jameson, the first recorded. He is there, on the first day of January 1848, made debtor for one set of double harness at twenty-six dollars, and one pair of halters at one dollar and seventy-five cents; the sum total is twenty-seven dollars seventy-five cents; hence, we make the entry—

Jan. | 1. | To Sundries      | 1 || \$27 | 75 |

On the second page, 13th day of January, for one halter strap, at thirty-one cents, and mending tug, thirteen cents; sum total, forty-four cents, and we make the entry next to the one just entered. On the fourth page, 31st day of January, for repairing harness, one dollar; one pair of tugs, three dollars; one pair of tugs, two dollars; sum total, six dollars. Of this we make the third entry on debit side of account. On the sixth page, 28th day of January, for footing fine boots, three dollars fifty cents; one pair of gaiters for wife, two dollars; sum total, five dollars fifty cents, which makes the fourth entry on debit side. On the eighth page, 10th day of March, for seventeen pounds of gate hinges, at thirteen cents per pound, two dollars twenty-one cents; shoeing horse, one dollar; sum total, three dollars twenty-one cents. This is posted as the fifth entry on the debit side. On the ninth page, 27th day of March, for repairing threshing-machine, four dollars seventy-five cents, which is entered as last entry on debit side. And on the tenth page, 31st day of March, he is made credit for the amount of his account, thirteen dollars seventy-five cents, and his note to balance the account, thirty-three dollars and ninety cents, and should be posted as on the following page on the credit side of the account. The same method is pursued in posting the other accounts.



(THE SAME POSTED BY FIGURES.)

Cr.

Isaac H. Jameson.

Dr.

1848	1848				
Jan.	11. 27. 75.	2.. 44.	4. 6. 00	31 By Amt. of his Account	13 75
Feb.	28 6. 5. 50.	8. 3. 21.	9. 4. 75	" " Note to Balance	33 90
					47 65

On the opposite page you will find the same account (Isaac H. Jameson's) posted by figures, the small figures indicating the Day-book page, and the large ones the amount of the entry transferred. When the line is filled, these sums are added, and the sum total extended into the money columns. This method is very simple, and needs no further explanation after the instructions given on preceding page. It is not as full as the first method of posting, but is adopted by some, because it occupies so much less space in the Ledger than the former. The learner, if he chooses, may practise both.

By a careful study of the account given above, and the explanations accompanying it, the pupil will be enabled readily to post the remaining accounts. In order to guide the pupil in this labour, the accounts of Henry B. Holbrook, Daniel W. Potter, Charles D. Campbell, and Franklin S. Clark are given, as they will appear, if correctly posted. If the remaining accounts are properly posted by the pupil, he will find the following amounts necessary in order to balance them:—Sylvester N. Nurse, —; Horace O. Bigelow, \$3.75; William Gridley, —; Bela Dunbar, —; Charles Harford, —; James S. Hawkins, —; Clark N. Fulton, \$46.88; Aaron B. Patterson, \$15.38; Cornelius O. Rumsey, 72c.; Horatio N. Short, (Cr.) \$2.74; Henry Woodward, —; John Lynd, \$6.50; Hiram Hawley, (Cr.) \$31.32; Andrew C. Mynderse, \$5.88; Timothy N. Foster, \$71.50; Timothy G. Baldwin, —; James H. Gillet, \$23.50.

NOTE.—The dash indicates that the accounts after which it is placed balance.

Dr.

Henry B. Hallbrook.

Dr.

1848	To 1 J. P. J. Harness	1	35	00	15	00
Jan.	" Sundries	3	5	25	32	94
"	" do.	5	7	25		
Feb.	" do.	7		44		
Mar.			47	94	47	94

Dr.

Daniel W. Potter.

Dr.

1848	4	To Sundries	1	50	1848	26	By 10 lbs. Veal	3	76
Jan.	25	" 1 R. K. Boats	6	50	Jan.	25	" 27 " Pork	6	43
Feb.	1	" Shoring Horses	6	00	Feb.	27	" 8 Doz. Eggs	9	80
Mar.	18	" 1 Hook to Chain	8	13	Mar.	31	" Cash to Bal.	10	14
				13				9	13
				9					

D<sup>r</sup>.

Charles D. Campbell.

3  
Dr.

1848	Jan.	To 1 Dr. Collins	1	3	50	1848	Mar.	31	By Cash to Balance	10	34	25
	"	31 " 1 Dr. J. Harness	3	30	00							
	Mar.	20 " 1 Ring Bolt	9		75							
				34	25							

Dr.

Franklin J. Clark.

Dr.

1848	To Sundries	6	1	63	1848	By Sundries	2	06
Jan.	" 1 B. Pumps	18	6	63	Jan.	"	7	13
Feb.	" Sundries	15	8	81	Mar.	Note to Bal.	9	19
Mar.				19				
				19				

## PRACTICAL EXERCISES.

The form on the preceding pages, although it is designated as the "Mechanic's Form," is, nevertheless, well adapted to the use of professional men and merchants; and from the fact that a majority of merchants in the small villages throughout the country keep their books after this form, we have thought best to give a Memorandum of the business transactions of a merchant for three months, requiring the pupil to record them in the Day-book, post to the Ledger, and balance the accounts as in the preceding. The price per ounce, pound, gallon, yard, or piece, is given, leaving the amount to be extended by the learner; and if the above-described operation is correctly performed, it will be found, on balancing the books, that the following persons are indebted to you for the sums opposite each name:—Hiram Mann, \$39.42; Milton Seely, \$42.71; Albert J. Hovey, \$7.17; Charles R. Hecox, \$4.49; William F. Ashley, \$9.15; Ephraim B. Price, \$6.43; Peter Brant, \$17.63; William Walling, \$7.52; Merrit Thornton, \$23.03; John Messenger, \$1.71; Alpheus Clark, \$8.81; Samuel Weaver, \$28.66; John Hancock, \$12.63; Samuel Moore, \$17.21; Nathan Brittan, \$5.36; and you are indebted to Myron Holmes, \$2.32.

## MEMORANDUM.

## JANUARY.

1st. Sold Hiram Mann  $2\frac{1}{2}$  yds. broadcloth, at \$3,  $1\frac{1}{4}$  yd. silk serge, at \$1.50, 1 doz. large buttons, at 75c., and  $\frac{1}{2}$  doz. small do., at 25c.  
 2d. Sold Myron Holmes 10 yds. silk, at \$1.50, and 5 skeins silk, at 4c.; Milton Seely, 1 cap for boy, at \$1.25, and 1 pair small coarse boots, at



\$1.50; Albert J. Hovey, 10 lbs. sugar at 10c., and 1 lb. tea, at \$1. 3d. Sold Charles R. Hecox 5 yds. calico, at 10c., 5 lbs. coffee, at 14c., and 1 lb. tea, at \$1; William F. Ashley, 15 lbs. sugar, at 10c., 1 oz. nutmegs, at 12c., and 1 oz. cloves, at 13c. 4th. Sold Ephraim B. Price 1 bbl. of salt, at \$1.25, 1 bbl. water lime, at \$2.25, 50 lbs. coarse salt, at 1 $\frac{3}{4}$ c., and 20 lbs. mackerel, at 8c.; Peter Brant, 10 yds. muslin de laine, at 50c., 15 yds. factory, at 10c., and 5 spools thread, at 5c.; William Walling, 20 lbs. sugar, at 10c., 10 lbs. coffee, at 10c., and 1 lb. tea, at \$1. 7th. Sold Merrit Thornton 3 yds. gray cloth, at \$1, 3 yds. factory, at 8c., and buttons, 6c.; Hiram Mann, 8 lbs. sugar, at 9c., and 5 lbs. coffee, at 14c. 9th. Sold John Messenger cloth and trimmings for overcoat, at \$9, 6 yds. cassimer, at \$2; and he has paid me cash on account, \$20. 10th. Sold Albert J. Hovey 10 yds. calico, at 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ c., and 1 spool thread, at 5c.; Alpheus Clark, 1 yd. silk, at \$1.25, 1 cord and tassel, at \$1, and 3 skeins silk, 4c. 11th. Sold Milton Seely 1 ps. factory, 30 yds., at 10c. 12th. Sold John Messenger 50 lbs. sugar, at 10c., and 1 ps. factory, 40 yds., at 8c.; and bought of him 1 firkin butter, at \$10. 14th. Sold Merrit Thornton cloth and trimmings for pants, at \$6. 15th. Sold William Walling 3 yds. S. G. cloth, at 56c. 16th. Sold Peter Brant 1 lb. tea, at \$1, and 10 lbs. sugar, at 10c. 17th. Sold William F. Ashley 9 yds. bed-ticking, at 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ c., and 3 spools, at 5c. 18th. Sold Charles R. Hecox 9 yds. factory, at 9c., 9 yds. ticking, at 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ c., and 2 spools, at 5c. 19th. Sold Samuel Weaver 4 yds. light green broadcloth, at \$2.50, 3 $\frac{1}{2}$  yds. worsted goods, at 75c., and buttons, 50c.; and bought of him 20 lbs. butter, at 15c., and 10 doz. eggs, at 10c. Sold Ephraim B. Price, per wife, 9 yds. muslin de laine, at 25c. 21st. Sold Albert J. Hovey, 1 pair kid gloves, at \$1; Myron Holmes, 1 pair kid gloves, at \$1. 22d. John Messenger has paid me cash on account, \$5. 23d. Sold Hiram Mann 8 yds. calico, at 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. and 1 spool, at 5c. Peter Brant has paid me cash on account, \$10. Sold John Hancock 1 lb. tea, at \$1, 5 lbs. coffee, at 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ c., and 10 lbs. sugar, at 10c. 25th. Sold Milton Seely 3 yds. cassimer, at \$2, 3 yds. factory, at 8c., and buttons, 6c. 26th. Sold Samuel Moore, per Emogene, 1 pair kid gloves, at \$1, and 1 pair cotton, at 19c.; William Walling, 10 yds. calico, at 14c., 15 yds. factory, at 10c.; and bought of him 10 cords maple wood, at \$2. 29th. Sold Peter Brant 15 lbs. sugar, at 10c., and 5 lbs. coffee, at 14c. 30th. Sold Samuel Moore cloth and trimmings for coat, at \$9.80, 1 pair suspenders, at 50c., and 1 pair gloves, at 31c.; and he has paid me cash on account, \$25. Sold Myron Holmes 1 pair buckskin gloves, at \$1, 1 pair black kid do., at \$1, cloth and trimmings for dress coat, \$15, 50 lbs. sugar, at 10c.,

20 lbs. coffee, at 15c., 5 lbs. tea, at 50c.; and he has paid me cash on account, \$25. Bought of him 10 super. ploughs, at \$5. 31st. Sold Nathan Brittan 1 pair cotton hose, at 25c., 1 pair worsted gloves, at 50c., and 1 doz. skeins worsted, at 13c.

## FEBRUARY.

1st. Sold William F. Ashley 1 silk pocket handkerchief, at 50c., and 1 cravat, at \$1.50. 4th. Sold Ephraim B. Price 14 yds. shirting, at 12c., 2 yds. linen, at 75c., 4 yds. calico, at 6c., and 1 doz. spools thread, 63c. 5th. Sold Samuel Moore 2 rolls white paper, at 31c., and 3 brooms, at 18c. 6th. Sold Milton Seely 1 satin vest pattern, \$3.25, 1 yd. cambric, 10c., 1 white do., 13c., and  $\frac{1}{2}$  doz. buttons, at 12c.; Samuel Weaver, 13 yds. shirting, at 13c.,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  yds. Irish linen, at 88c., and 3 spools thread, at 5c. 7th. Sold Alpheus Clark 10 yds. sheeting, at 10c.; William Walling, 12 yds. calico, at 8c., and 5 lbs. batting, at  $12\frac{1}{2}$ c. 8th. Sold Ephraim B. Price vest and trimmings, at \$2.25, 1 yd. linen, 75c.; and bought of him bill of groceries, \$15.42. 9th. Sold William F. Ashley 20 yds. calico, at  $12\frac{1}{2}$ c. 11th. Sold Merrit Thornton 1 doz. tumblers, \$1, and 8 lbs. refined sugar, at  $12\frac{1}{2}$ c.; Nathan Brittan, 12 yds. barred mull, at 31c., and 2 pair cotton hose, at 38c. 13th. Sold John Hancock 1 pair rubbers, at \$1, 1 pair kid gloves, at \$1, and 1 pair buskins, at \$1.50. 14th. Sold Hiram Mann 1 graduated robe, \$3.50, 1 yd. drilling, at 13c., and thread, 6c. 15th. Sold Samuel Moore 32 yds. sheeting, at 10c., and 4 yds. Irish linen, at \$1. 16th. Sold Albert J. Hovey 1 set fine blue ware, at \$3.50; Peter Brant, 1 lb. tea, at \$1, and 5 lbs. rice, at 5c.; John Messenger, 10 yds. muslin de laine, at 25c., and 1 yd. drilling, at 13c. 18th. Sold Myron Holmes, per son, 1 vest pattern and trimmings, at \$8. 19th. Sold Charles R. Hecox 17 yds. sheeting, at 5c., and 20 yds. calico, at  $12\frac{1}{2}$ c. 20th. Sold Samuel Moore 1 fur hat, at \$4; Milton Seely, per wife, super. shawl, at \$30; John Hancock, 1 gal. lamp oil, \$1.50, and 2 gals. molasses, at  $37\frac{1}{2}$ c. 21st. Sold Samuel Weaver 2 yds. mull edge, at 31c., and 1 pair gloves, at 75c. 22d. Sold Merrit Thornton 3 yds. cassimer, at \$2,  $\frac{1}{2}$  yd. canvas, at 19c., and 1 pair black silk gloves, at \$1. 25th. Sold Alpheus Clark 10 lbs. mackerel, at 8c., 20 lbs. sugar, at 10c., and 10 doz. eggs, at 14c. 27th. Sold Hiram Mann 1 ps. sheeting, 30 yds., at 10c., and 20 yds. calico, at 10c. 28th. Sold Samuel Moore 6 yds. alpaca, at 60c., and 1 yd. cambric, at 10c.; Myron Holmes, 9 yds. muslin de laine, at  $37\frac{1}{2}$ c., 2 spools thread, at 5c., and 5 skeins silk, at 4c.: William F. Ashley, 1 vest and trimmings, \$5.

## MARCH.

1st. Sold Albert J. Hovey 4 lbs. cotton batting, at  $12\frac{1}{2}$ c., and 8 yds. calico, at  $12\frac{1}{2}$ c. 2d. Sold Milton Seely 3 yds. edging, at 8c.; E. B. Price, 4 lbs. coffee, at 14c., and 1 lb. cinnamon, at 31c. 4th. Sold Merrit Thornton  $2\frac{1}{2}$  yds. linen, at \$1, 9 yds. gingham, at 38c., and 1 doz. spools, 63c. 6th. Sold John Messenger 1 cap, at \$1.50; Samuel Weaver, 1 pair rubbers, at \$1.75. 7th. Sold Alpheus Clark 1 gal. lamp oil, at \$1, and 3 lbs. nails, at 8c. 8th. Sold John Hancock 3 bbls. salt, at \$1, 100 lbs. sugar, at  $7\frac{1}{2}$ c.; and he has paid me cash on account, \$10. Sold Peter Brant 2 brooms, at 13c., and  $3\frac{1}{2}$  yds. flannel, at 75c. 9th. Sold William Walling 6 yds. alpaca, at 50c., and 1 yd. cambric, at 10c.; and bought of him 10 lbs. butter, at  $12\frac{1}{2}$ c. 11th. Sold Charles R. Hecox 1 pair kid gloves, \$1, 1 pair rubbers, at \$1.50, 1 pair buskins, at \$1.25; and bought of him 1 firkin butter, 80 lbs., at  $12\frac{1}{2}$ c. 12th. Sold Hiram Mann 3 bbls. salt, at \$1; Merrit Thornton, 9 yds. calico, at  $12\frac{1}{2}$ c.; and bought of him 100 ft. hemlock fence boards, at  $7\frac{1}{2}$ c. Sold Peter Brant 12 lbs. sugar, at 10c. 13th. Sold Milton Seely, per wife, 12 yds. silk, at \$1.25; and he has paid me cash on account, \$20. 14th. Sold William F. Ashley 12 yds. calico, \$1; Myron Holmes, per wife, 1 pair kid buskins, at \$1.50. 15th. Sold Samuel Moore 1 set blue ware, at \$3; Samuel Weaver, 1 set fine blue tea ware, at \$3.50; William Walling, 2 bed-cords, at 25c. 16th. Sold Merrit Thornton  $\frac{1}{2}$  bbl. mackerel, at \$9. 18th. Sold Ephraim B. Price 2 yds. satinnet, at 75c. 20th. Sold Peter Brant 4 yds. satinnet, at \$1.12, and 2 yds. cassimer, at \$1.50; John Hancock, 3 linen handkerchiefs, at 44c., and 1 yd. linen, at 75c.; Samuel Weaver, per wife, 1 yd. Italian silk, at \$1.50, 1 cord and tassel, at \$1.25, and 3 skeins silk, at 4c. 21st. Sold Milton Seely 1 vest pattern, at \$1.50, and trimmings, at 38c. 22d. Sold Albert J. Hovey 9 yds. muslin de laine, at 31c., and 2 skeins silk, at 4c. 23d. Sold Ephraim B. Price 8 yds. gingham, at 50c., 1 yd. cambric, at 10c., and 2 spools thread, at 5c. 25th. Sold Charles R. Hecox 10 yds. gingham, at 31c., and 1 spool thread, at 5c.; John Hancock, 3 linen handkerchiefs, at 31c., and 1 yd. linen, at 75c.; Peter Brant, 14 yds. sheeting, at 11c., 30 yds. do., at 9c., 2 yds. Irish linen, at 75c.; and bought of him 15 lbs. butter, at  $12\frac{1}{2}$ c. 26th. Sold William Walling 150 lbs. sugar, at 10c. 27th. Sold Samuel Weaver 3 yds. black cassimer, at \$2; Hiram Mann, cloth and trimmings for dress coat, \$15; William F. Ashley, 2 pair small shoes, at 31c., and he has paid me cash on account, \$5. 28th. Sold John Messenger 1 set buttons, at 75c., 1 hank thread,

at 13c., and 1 pair shoes, at \$1. 29th. Sold Myron Holmes 1 shawl, at \$10, 1 pair kid gloves, at \$1, 2 yds. mull edging, at 40c., 1 bag clasp, at 50c., and 1 yd. silk velvet, at \$3.50; Samuel Moore, 9 yds. silk warp alpaca, at 75c., 1 yd. cambric, at 10c., 1 pair kid buskins, at \$1, 2 linen handkerchiefs, at 50c., 1 yd. silk, at \$1.75, 1 cord and tassel, at 75c. 30th. Sold John Messenger 1 gal. lamp oil, ~~at~~ \$1.50. Albert J. Hovey has paid me cash on account, \$5.



## FORM FOR MERCHANTS.

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THE principal books of this form are the Day-book or Blotter, the Journal, the Ledger, and Cash-book.

The DAY-BOOK and the manner of keeping it are the same as described in the second form, with these exceptions: the manner and place of dating are different, and it is ruled with single money-columns, instead of double.

A PETTY ALPHABET or INDEX to the Day-book should also be kept, in which all the names entered in the Day-book during a month should be entered and alphabetically arranged.

This book should be commenced on the evening of the first business day of each month, by writing in it all the names that were entered in the Day-book during the day, together with the pages on which such entries were made; and so every evening during the month, enter in the Alphabet all the new names that appear in the Day-book, with their pages; and if a name appears that has already been entered in the Alphabet, enter the number of the page on which it stands opposite such name. Whenever the name occurs more than once on the same page of the Day-book, it is indicated in the Alphabet by repeating the number of the page. A small cross (+) placed after the figure indicates that there is a credit-entry on that page in the Day-book.

The JOURNAL is a book into which all the items of each



person's account are transferred from the Day-book, and so arranged that those for each month are collected together.

At the close of every month the Day-book should be journalized, which is done in the following manner: Transfer the first entry of the month, in the Day-book, to the Journal; then find the name thus transferred in the Alphabet, and if that has been kept as above directed, you will see on what pages of the Day-book this name again occurs; then turn to these pages in order, and transfer to the Journal all the items entered to this name, placing them under the name already entered there, with the dates, &c., keeping the debits and credits by themselves. After thus transferring them, place two parallel lines (thus //) opposite each entry on the Day-book, to indicate that they had been carried to the Journal. Proceed in the same manner with the next name in the Day-book, and so on until all is journalized.

After journalizing the month's transactions, the books should be compared to see if the accounts are correctly journalized; and if found correct, write in the Day-book, after the last entry for the month, Examined.

The LEDGER in this form is a book in which a whole, or a part of a page, is appropriated to every account in the Journal.

This book is ruled like the Ledger of the second form, but the lines which there separate the space for the day of the month from the month may be omitted.

An ALPHABET or INDEX to the Ledger, like the one described in the second form, is necessary.

At the close of the first month the Journal should be posted. But before this is done, the Ledger, (which we will suppose is new,) should be paged, and the names of all the persons, (including Stock, Cash, and Merchandise,) with whom you have opened an account should be written at the top of the space appropriated to such account. These names, with

*Dr.* on the left and *Cr.* on the right, should be written in a bold hand, and then should be alphabetically arranged in the Index, with the page of the Ledger on which they are recorded. The Journal should next be page-marked, which is done as follows:—Open to the first account in it, and then find in the Alphabet what page of the Ledger is appropriated to this account, and place the number of this page on the margin of the Journal, opposite such account. Proceed in the same manner until each account in the Journal is page-marked.

You are now prepared to post the books. Commence with the first account in the Journal; the figure in the margin shows the page of the Ledger appropriated to this account. Enter on the *Dr.* side of that page the month in the first space; “To Merchandise” in the wide space, the page of the Journal in the next, and the sum total of the debits in the two next spaces. Then if there are any credits to this account in the Journal, their sum total should be entered in the Ledger on the *Cr.* side in the same manner, except in the wide space write “By Cash,” “By Merchandise,” or “By Sundries,” as the case may be. Then place two parallel oblique lines, one above and the other below the figure in the margin, to indicate that the account has been posted. Proceed in the same manner until each account in the Journal for the month has been posted. At the close of the next and the subsequent months, the Journal should be posted in the same manner as above described.

Every month, immediately after the Journal has been posted, it should be compared with the Ledger, to see if any mistakes have been made in posting. In order to facilitate this, it should be done by two persons. One should take the Journal, and commencing with the first account in the month, give its title and the page of the

Ledger upon which it is posted, as indicated by the figures in the margin of the Journal; the other should then turn to this page in the Ledger, and see if it is correctly posted, while the first reads from the Journal the entry, amount, page, &c.

In comparing the books, if any account is found to have been overlooked, it of course should be posted immediately.

If an entry has been made on the wrong side of an account in the Ledger, it should not be erased, but the same amount should be entered on the opposite side of this account "To" or "By Error," and then the entry made as it should have been at first.

If an entry has been posted to the wrong account, the same amount should be entered on the opposite side of this account "To" or "By Error," and it should then be posted in its proper place.

When either the Day-book, Journal, or Ledger is written full, its place is supplied by a new one, and the different books are usually designated by the first letters of the alphabet: the first Day-book as Day-book A; the second, Day-book B: the first Journal as Journal A; the second, Journal B: the first Ledger as Ledger A; the second, Ledger B; the third, Ledger C, &c.

After writing the Day-book for the months of January, February, and March, journalizing and posting it to the Ledger, the accounts may be balanced.

Balancing accounts is placing a sufficient sum on the least side of an account to make it equal with the greatest, and is done by adding the *Dr.* and *Cr.* columns, subtracting the least from the greatest, and making the account *Dr.* "To," or *Cr.* "By Balance," for the difference. The debit and credit sides will now foot alike. Next draw single lines opposite each other under these columns, and, after adding and placing the amount under them, draw double

lines under the amount, to signify that the two sides are balanced and closed; then bring down the balance by making the account *Dr.* "To," or *Cr.* "By Balance" of old account. But if the Ledger is full, and you wish to transfer the account to a new one, let the balancing entry be "To," or "By Balance to Ledger B;" and in the new Ledger, "To," or "By Balance from Ledger A."

In the following set of books, after writing the Day-book, journalizing and by posting the three months' transactions, the books may be balanced, and the accounts transferred to a new Ledger.

The same plan will be adopted in this as in the two preceding forms. A portion of the accounts will be in the memoranda form, with explanations on one page, and the memoranda, as they appear when entered in the book, on the opposite page. Great care must be taken with this form, otherwise but little, if any, progress can be made in the second portion of the book. Let the teacher require the pupil to be thoroughly acquainted with the questions that follow, and, in examining the books of the pupil, rigidly enforce the principles that have been given.

### QUESTIONS.

What is this form called? What are the principal books used? What are the Day-book and manner of keeping it like? In what does it differ from the Day-books of the preceding forms? What is the Index to the Day-book called? For what is it used? When should the names entered in the Day-book be placed in this Index? Describe the manner of entering these names. If a name has already been entered, what do you do if it occurs again? What do you do if a name occurs twice on one page? What indicates a credit entry? What is the Journal? How are the accounts arranged in it? When should the Day-book be journalized? What is meant by journalizing? Describe the manner of journalizing. What do the parallel lines (//) placed opposite the Day-book entry signify? What should be done



after journalizing the accounts of the month? If found correct, what do you write in the Day-book? Where do you write it? What is the Ledger in this form? Is it like the Ledger in the preceding forms? What line may be omitted? Is an Alphabet necessary to this Ledger? When should the Journal be posted? What should be written first in the Ledger? What style of writing should be used? What should be placed on the left? What on the right? Where should the names be entered next? How do you page-mark the Journal? After these preparations, what is the manner of posting? What marks do you put in the Journal to show that the account has been posted? After the accounts have been entered, what is to be done? Describe the best way of reviewing the entries? If an account has been overlooked, what is done? Should you erase a wrong entry? How can you correct it? If an entry has been made in the wrong account, how can you correct it? How are the new Day-books, &c., designated when a new set is used? What is meant by balancing accounts? Describe the method. If you open a new account in the same book, how will the entry read? If in a new book?



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DAY-BOOK, OR BLOTTER.

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MERCHANTS' FORM.

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<sup>4</sup> Lyons, Monday, Jan. 3d, 1848.

Pierce & Wilson	Cr.		
By Merchandise per Invoice		173	00
Magie, Sanderson, & Co.	Cr.		
By Merchandise per Invoice		480	00
Benedict & Rockwell	Cr.		
By Merchandise per Invoice		227	00

Tuesday, Jan. 4th.

Joseph M. Demmon	Dr.		
To 230 Yds. Brown Sheetting	.08	18	40
" 48 " Red Flannel	.38	18	24
" 3 Doz. Coat's Sp. Thread	.48	1	44
Moses Austin	Dr.		
To 17 Yds. Sheetting	.05		85
" 20 " Calico	.13	2	60

Wednesday, Jan. 5th.

George E. Dean	Dr.		
To 10 Yds. M. De Laine	.31	3	10
" 1 " Drilling			13
" 2 Doz. Buttons	.15		30

Thursday, Jan. 6th.

Nathan Brittan James	Dr.		
To 2 Galls. Lamp Oil	1.25	2	50
" 30 lbs. Loaf Sugar	.13	3	90

## MEMORANDA.

Lyons, Monday, Jan. 3d, 1848. Bought of Pierce & Wilson merchandise amounting by invoice to \$173. Also bought of Sanderson & Co. an invoice of merchandise, \$480. Also bought of Benedict & Rockwell an invoice of merchandise, \$227. 4th. Sold Joseph M. Demmon 230 yds. brown sheeting, at 8c., 48 yds. red flannel, at 38c., and 3 doz. Coat's spool thread, at 48c. per doz. Also sold Moses Austin 17 yds. sheeting, at 5c., and 20 yds. calico, at 13c. 5th. Sold George C. Dean 10 yds. muslin de laine, at 31c., 1 yd. drilling, 13c., and 2 doz. buttons, at 15c. per doz. 6th. Sold Nathan Brittan, per James, 2 gallons lamp oil, at \$1.25, and 30 lbs. loaf sugar, at 13c.

This memoranda would be entered as on the opposite page. The method is the same as employed in the two preceding forms, with the exception, first, of the position of the date, it occupying the centre, and not the side of the page, and the day of the week, as the day of the month being expressed; second, the separate amounts of the different items in each account are placed separately in the last two spaces, and not the sum merely, as in preceding forms. The method of entering the memoranda in Day-book being so similar to the preceding forms, further explanation is deemed unnecessary. The pupil will now carefully enter in his Day-book the following memoranda in connexion with the foregoing.

## MEMORANDA.

Thursday, Jan. 6th. Sold Rev. Ira Ingraham 5 yds. black broadcloth, at \$3.50, 1 satin vest pattern, \$5.50, trimmings, \$3.75, 5 lbs. of coffee, at 15c., and 10 lbs. of sugar, at 10c. Also sold Miss May Emmonds 3 yds. of linen edging, at 19c. 8th. Sold Hugh Jameson merchandise and rendered bill, \$8.07. Also sold John Adams 10 yds. drab fringe, at 68c., and 3 pieces ribbon, at 31c. 10th. Paid Horatio

N. Taft's order, \$2.38. Sold John M. Holley 3 yards black cassimere, \$2.25. Sold Levi S. Fulton 20 lbs. sugar, at 8c., 1 lb. tea, 88c., and he took also, in cash, \$8. Sold Abram L. Beaumont 25 lbs. sugar, at 10c. 11th. Sold Moses Austin 7 yds. alpaca, at 50c., 10 yds. cambric, at 10c., 3 skeins silk, at 4c., and 4 sheets of wadding, at 4c. 12th. Sold Samuel Moore 9 yds. muslin de laine, at 44c., 1 yd. cambric, at 10c., 2 yds. drilling, at 12c. Also sold Aaron D. Polhamus 1 cravat, \$1.12. Also sold James C. Smith 4 yds. green baize, at 50c. Also sold Levi S. Fulton 1 pair of fine boots, \$5. Bought of James Rogers 1 pair fine boots, \$5. 14th. Sold George C. Youngs 3 yds. black cassimere, at \$1.75, and trimmings, 25c. 15th. Sold Moses Austin 30 yds. sheeting, at 10c. 17th. Sold James Rogers 2 hanks linen thread, at 13c., and 4 pieces galoon, at 31c. Sold Nathan Brittan (wife) 1 pair kid gloves, \$1, 1 pair inferior kid, 63c. Sold Miss Mary Emmonds 9 yds. muslin de laine, at 31c., and trimmings, 25c. She paid cash on account, \$2. Sold John M. Holley (daughter) 20 skeins zephyr worsted, at 1c. Sold Thomas Rook 4 yds. sheep's gray cloth, at 63c. 18th. Sold Moses Austin 10 lbs. cotton yarn, at 19c. Sold George C. Dean (wife) 1 yd. mull edging, 31c., and 1 yd. edging, 4c. 19th. Sold James McElwain 9 yards muslin de laine, at 28c., 1 yd. cambric, 10c. Sold George C. Youngs  $\frac{1}{2}$  lb. tea, at 88c., 1 gallon molasses, at 44c., 1 lb. pepper, at 13c., and 1 lb. spice, at 13c. Bought of George C. Youngs 2 bushels dried plums, at \$2.50. 20th. Sold Horatio N. Taft 1 set fine blue tea-ware, \$3.50. Sold Levi S. Fulton 1 lb. tea, 88c., 5 lbs. rice, at 5c., 1 ounce nutmegs, 13c. 21st. Sold Abram L. Beaumont 1 pair rubbers, \$1. Sold Rev. Ira Ingraham 1 pair kid gloves, \$1. Sold Moses Austin 10 lbs. of sugar, at 10c., and 5 lbs. rice, at 5c.; and bought of him 5 lbs. butter, at 13c. Sold Nathan Brittan 6 yds. merino, at \$1.25. 22d. Sold Samuel Moore 1 yd. figured satin, \$3,  $1\frac{1}{4}$  yd. twist, at 4c.,  $\frac{3}{4}$  yd. black cambric, at 10c., 1 yd. white cambric, 13c., 3 skeins silk, at 4c., 1 sheet wadding, at 4c.,  $\frac{1}{2}$  doz. buttons, at 18c. 24th. Sold John Adams 185 lbs. sugar, at 10c. Sold Hugh Jameson 6 yds. merino, at \$1.12, 5 sheets wadding, at 4c., 4 skeins silk, at 4c. Sold James McElwain 1 lb. tobacco, 25c. 25th. Sold Miss Mary Emmonds 3 yds. Irish linen, at 52c., 4 spools thread, at 4c. 26th. Sold Lucius S. Wood 1 cravat, 88c. Sold Horatio N. Taft 3 yds. black cassimere, \$2. 27th. Sold James McElwain 9 yds. ticking, at 18c., 6 yds. tow cloth, at 31c., 16 yds. calico, at 8c., 10 yds. gingham, at 25c. 28th. Sold George C. Dean (wife) 10 yds. calico, at 18c., 2 linen handkerchiefs, 44c. Sold John Adams 18 yds. muslin de laine, at 18c. Sold Samuel Moore 1 pair rubbers, 88c., 2 papers pins, at 10c. 29th. Sold Edward Messenger 9 yds. ticking, 18c.,

6 yds. tow cloth, at 31c., 11 yds. calico, at 6c., 6 yds. calico, at 5c., and 8 lbs. batting, at 13c. Sold Levi S. Fulton 10 yds. curtain calico, at 13c., 13 yds. calico, at 6c., 4 spools thread, at 5c., 11 yds. alpaca, at 75c., and 1 lb. spice, 13c. 31st. Sold Nathan Brittan 3 linen handkerchiefs, at 44c., and 2 yds. Irish linen, at 75c. Sold Aaron D. Polhamus 32 yds. shirting, at 12c., 4 yds. Irish linen, at 75c., and 1 doz. spools thread, 63c. Sold Joseph M. Demmon 170 lbs. sugar, at 10c. Abram L. Beaumont 7 yds. flannel, at 44c., and 4 yds. flannel, at 62c. Feb. 1st. Sold Daniel Chapman 4 yds. broadcloth, at \$6,  $\frac{1}{2}$  yd. padding, at 38c.,  $\frac{3}{4}$  yd. canvas, at 25c.,  $\frac{1}{2}$  yd. silk serge, at \$1.13, 5 skeins silk, at 4c., and 20 buttons, 64c. Sold James McElwain 1 bar soap, 13c., and 1 cake fancy soap, 12c. Bought of Jonas W. Goodrich 20 lbs. mackerel, at 8c. Sold Levi S. Fulton 20 lbs. mackerel, at 8c., and 8 lbs. coffee, at 12c. 2d. Sold Abram L. Beaumont (wife) 1 shawl, \$7. 3d. Sold Moses Austin 1 comforter, 31c., and bought of him 8 lbs. butter, at 14c., and 4 bushels potatoes, at 38c. Sold Hugh Jameson  $3\frac{1}{2}$  yds. flannel, at 62c. 4th. Sold Ephraim B. Price  $4\frac{1}{2}$  yds. coating, at \$2,  $\frac{1}{2}$  yd. padding, at 38c.,  $\frac{3}{4}$  yd. canvas, at 25c., 1 set buttons, 75c., and 1 hank thread, 12c. 5th. Sold Miss Mary Emmonds 1 spool thread, 5c., and 1 thimble, 38c. Sold George C. Dean 1 looking-glass, \$3, and 1 set fine blue tea-ware, \$3.50. 7th. Sold John Adams 31 yds. silk warped alpaca, at 52c. Sold James Rogers 2 lbs. coffee, at 13c., 10 lbs. sugar, at 10c., and 2 gallons molasses, at 44c. Sold James Bashford 6 tumblers, at 12c., and 20 lbs. refined sugar, at 14c. 8th. Sold Abram L. Beaumont 31 yds. brown sheeting, at 10c. Sold Daniel Chapman 1 pair rubbers, 88c., and 1 pair kid gloves, \$1. 9th. Sold Reuben H. Foster 1 set knives and forks, \$2, and 1 glass dish, \$1.25, and bought of him 10 bushels potatoes, at 44c., and 8 bushels oats, at 32c. 10th. Sold George C. Youngs  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb. cinnamon, at 38c., 1 lb. ginger, 12c., and 1 bbl. salt, \$1.18. Sold Thomas Rook 20 yds. calico, at 6c., 10 lbs. batting, at 11c., 5 lbs. cotton yarn, 19c., and 2 spools thread, at 5c. Sold Samuel Moore (daughter) 2 yds. mull edging, at 40c. 11th. Sold Aaron D. Polhamus 9 yds. muslin de laine, 28c.,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  yd. cambric, at 10c., and  $\frac{3}{4}$  yd. jean, at 16c. Sold Edmund Hopkins (wife) 1 graduated robe, \$3.50, 1 yd. drilling, 13c., thread, 6c., and bought of him 1 geography and atlas, \$1.25. 12th. Sold Daniel Watrous 1 doz. tumblers, \$1, and 8 lbs. refined sugar, at 14c. Sold George C. Dean (Fellers)  $\frac{1}{2}$  ream foolscap paper, \$2.25. Bought of Philip G. Almy merchandise per invoice, \$42. 14th. Sold Thomas Ninde  $\frac{1}{4}$  yd. silk serge, \$1, and  $\frac{1}{4}$  yd. silk serge, at \$1.12. Sold Ephraim B. Price vest and trimmings, \$2.25, and 1 yd. linen, 75c. 15th. Sold James Rogers 31 yds. sheeting, at 10c., 2 pieces galeon, at



31c., and 4 spools thread, at 5c. Sold Thomas Rook 5 lbs. coffee, at 14c., and 10 lbs. refined, at 14c. 16th. Sold George C. Youngs 3 yds. flannel, at 50c., 9 yds. calico, at 13c., and 4 spools thread, at 5c. Sold Nathan Brittan 9 yds. silk warped alpaca, at 75c., and 1 yd. drilling, at 12c. Bought of Moses Austin 4 lbs. butter, at 14c. 17th. Sold Thomas Ninde (wife) 8 yds. calico, at 15c., and 4 yds. calico, at 10c. Sold James McElwain 1 lb. tobacco, 25c. Sold Thomas E. Dorsey (daughter) 1 bag-clasp, 50c., and 2 linen handkerchiefs, at 44c. Sold Reuben H. Foster 30 yds. brown sheeting, at 8c., and 1 doz. spools thread, 63c. Levi S. Fulton, cash for personal expenses, \$15. 18th. Sold Edward Messenger 1 vest pattern, \$1, 1 yd. celecia, 19c., and  $\frac{1}{2}$  yd. twilled goods, 16c. Sold Thomas Rook 8 lbs. cotton batting, at 11c., 3 yds. calico, at 10c., and 1 yd. cambric, 10c. 19th. Sold Abram L. Beaumont  $3\frac{1}{2}$  yds. black broadcloth, at \$5,  $\frac{1}{2}$  yd. padding, at 38c.,  $\frac{3}{4}$  canvas, at 25c.,  $1\frac{1}{4}$  yd. twist, at 4c.,  $\frac{1}{4}$  yd. silk serge, at \$1.12, 5 skeins silk, at 4c., and 1 set buttons, 75c. Sold Moses Austin 1 lb. tea, 88c., and 8 lbs. sugar, at 10c. 21st. Sold Levi S. Fulton 10 lbs. sugar, at 10c., and 4 lbs. coffee, at 14c. Sold Edmund Hopkins 10 lbs. sugar, at 9c., and 1 gallon molasses, 44c. Sold Horatio N. Taft 30 yds. sheeting, at 10c. 22d. Sold Thomas E. Dorsey  $3\frac{1}{2}$  yds. broadcloth, at \$3.75, 2 yds. sheeting, at 11c., 10 lbs. sugar, at 10c., and 1 lb. tea, 88c. 23d. Sold James Bashford  $33\frac{1}{2}$  lbs. refined sugar, at 14c., and bought of him 2 bush. dried plums, \$2.25, and 5 bush. dried apples, at 75c. Bought of Remsen and Polhamus, wire, 31c. Sold Nathan Brittan 14 lbs. batting, at 11c., and 16 yds. calico, at 6c. Sold Hugh Jameson  $\frac{1}{2}$  lb. tea, at 88c., 1 gallon molasses, at 44c., and 1 lb. of ginger, 12c. Sold James McElwain 4 lbs. raisins, at 15c., 5 lbs. crushed sugar, at 14c., and 1 oz. nutmegs, at 13c. 24th. Sold George C. Dean 10 yds. sheeting, at  $8\frac{1}{2}$ c., and  $20\frac{1}{2}$  yds. sheeting, at 10c. Sold Samuel Moore 17 yds. calico, at 16c., 10 yds. calico, at 12c. Sold John M. Holley 2 galls. lamp oil, at \$1.12, and 1 ball wicking, 13c. Sold James Rogers (Croal) merchandise per order, \$3.50. 25th. Sold Jonas W. Goodrich 1 lb. tea, 75c., 1 lb. pepper, 12c., 1 lb. ginger, 12c., and 2 lbs. saleratus, at 6c. 26th. Sold Edward Messenger 6 lbs. cotton yarn, at 19c., and 3 spools thread, at 5c. Sold Reuben H. Foster 7 yds. alpaca, at 50c., 10 yds. cambric, at 10c., 3 skeins silk, at 4c., and 4 sheets wadding, at 4c. 28th. Sold George C. Dean 16 yds. calico, at 6c., 8 lbs. batting, at 11c., and bought of him 100 lbs. white lead, at 8c. Sold Horatio N. Taft 1 bbl. salt, \$1.13. Sold John M. Holley (wife) 1 set knives and forks, \$2.25, and 8 yds. flannel, at 56c. 29th. Sold Levi S. Fulton  $2\frac{1}{2}$  yds. velvet ribbon, at 15c., and 1 pair kid gloves, 88c. Sold Joseph M. Demmon 19 yds. Canton flannel, at 40c.,

and 33 yds. shirting, at  $10\frac{1}{2}$ c. March 1st. Sold Thomas Rook 4 lbs. cotton batting, at 11c., and 7 yds. calico, at 8c. Sold Thomas E. Dorsey (daughter) 3 yds. edging, at 8c. 2d. Sold Edward Messenger  $1\frac{1}{4}$  doz. buttons, at 50c., 1 yd. celecia, 18c.,  $\frac{1}{2}$  yd. twilled goods, at 18c. and  $\frac{3}{4}$  yd. canvas, at 25c. Sold Moses Austin 4 lbs. coffee, at 14c., and  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb. cinnamon, at 38c. 3d. Sold Daniel Chapman  $2\frac{1}{2}$  yds. linen, at \$1, 9 yds. gingham, at 38c., and 1 doz. spools thread, at 63c. 4th. Sold Lucius S. Wood 1 pair rubbers, 88c. Sold James C. Smith 1 pair kid gloves, \$1, 3 linen handkerchiefs, at 42c., and 1 linen handkerchief, 63c. 6th. Sold Miss Mary Emmonds 1 pair buskins, \$1.13. Sold Abram L. Beaumont 1 pair rubbers, \$1. Sold Nathan Brittan 1 gallon lamp oil, at \$1.25, and 3 lbs. nails, at 6c. 7th. Sold Moses Austin  $\frac{1}{2}$  lb. tea, at \$1, 1 bar soap, 14c., and bought of him  $4\frac{1}{4}$  doz. eggs, at 11c. 8th. Sold James C. Smith 1 pr. kid buskins, \$1.25. Sold John M. Holly 1 yd. silk velvet, \$3.50, 1 yd. sheeting, 15c.,  $\frac{3}{4}$  yd. cambric, at 10c., 1 doz. buttons, at 19c., and 3 skeins silk, at 4c. 9th. Sold Daniel Watrous 1 lb. tea, \$1, and 3 doz. eggs, at 12c. Sold Jonas W. Goodrich 3 yds. cassimere, at 88c., 3 yds. sheeting, at 10c.,  $1\frac{1}{4}$  doz. buttons, at 4c., and 3 skeins silk, at 4c. Sold Hugh Jameson 1 cap, 88c. 10th. Sold Thomas Rook 3 lbs. coffee, 14c., and 1 lb. butter, 14c. Sold Thomas Ninde  $\frac{1}{2}$  ream foolscap paper, \$2.25, and 1 quart ink, 50c. Sold Rev. Ira Ingraham 4 linen handkerchiefs, at 44c. 11th. Sold George C. Youngs  $\frac{1}{2}$  lb. tea, at 75c., 1 lb. pepper, 12c., and 1 gallon molasses, 44c. 13th. Sold Reuben H. Foster (Samuel)  $2\frac{1}{2}$  yds. cassimere, \$2, 3 yds. sheeting, at 10c., and buttons, 6c. Sold James Bashford 3 bbls. salt, at \$1.12, and 100 lbs. sugar, at  $8\frac{1}{2}$ c. Sold Lucius S. Wood  $\frac{1}{2}$  yd. linen, at 75c. 14th. Sold Aaron D. Polhamus (wife) 1 pr. buskins, \$1.13, and 5 yds. muslin de laine, at 31c. 15th. Sold Thomas E. Dorsey (wife) 9 yds. calico, at 18c., and bought 9 lbs. butter, at 14c. Sold James McElwain 1 file, 10c., 1 small file, 9c., and 4 gross screws, at 44c. 16th. Sold Horatio N. Taft 10 yds. gingham, at 31c., and 1 yd. cambric, 10c. Sold Justin W. Burnham (daughter)  $8\frac{1}{2}$  yds. calico, at 12c., 6 yds. gingham, at 34c., and trimmings, 19c. 17th. Sold Samuel Moore 1 gall. molasses, 44c., 1 gall. lamp oil, \$1.13, and 1 bar soap, 12c. Bought of Remsen and Polhamus 2 boxes glass, at \$3, and work per Boume, \$1.50. Sold George C. Dean (wife) 1 pr. kid gloves, 63c., 1 pr. rubbers, 88c. 18th. Sold Daniel Watrous  $3\frac{1}{2}$  yds. black broadcloth, at \$5,  $\frac{1}{2}$  yd. padding, at 38c.,  $\frac{3}{4}$  yd. canvas, at 25c.,  $\frac{1}{4}$  yd. silk serge, at \$1.12, 5 skeins silk, at 4c., and he paid me cash, \$12. 20th. Sold Moses Austin 2 brooms, 13c., and  $3\frac{1}{2}$  yds. flannel, at 62c. 21st. Sold Aaron D. Polhamus 6 yds. alpaca, at 50c., and 1 yd. cambric, 10c. 22d. Sold Miss Mary Emmonds

2 linen handkerchiefs, at 38c. Sold Nathan Brittan 9 yds. calico, at 12c. Sold Levi S. Fulton 4 lbs. butter, 13c. Sold Daniel Chapman 14 yds. sheeting, at 13c., 30 yds. sheeting, at 10c., and 2 prs. cotton hose, at 38c. 23d. Sold Reuben H. Foster (wife) 12 yds. blue calico, at 14c. Sold Justin W. Burnham 1 pr. gloves, 44c. Sold Thomas E. Dorsey 3 brooms, at 13c., and 1 patent pail, 31c. 24th. Sold Horatio N. Taft 33 yds. sheeting, at 9c. Sold Thomas Rook 12 yds. curtain calico, at 12c., and 4 spools thread, at 5c. Sold James C. Smith 1 yd. satin vesting, \$3,  $\frac{3}{4}$  yd. black cambric, at 10c., 1 yd. white cambric, 13c.,  $1\frac{1}{4}$  yd. twist, at 4c.,  $\frac{3}{4}$  yd. wiggan, at 12c., 2 sheets wadding, at 4c., 4 skeins silk, at 4c.,  $\frac{1}{2}$  doz. buttons, at 18c. 25th. Sold Aaron D. Polhamus (wife) 12 yds. Italian silk, at \$1.25. Sold Samuel Moore (daughter) 1 pr. buskins, \$1.12. 27th. Sold Thomas Ninde 1 set fine blue tea-ware, \$3.50. Sold John M. Holley 6 yds. flannel, at 50c. 28th. Sold Nathan Brittan 1 pr. red buskins, \$1.25. Sold Justin W. Burnham 9 lbs. sugar, at 10c., 4 lbs. rice, at 5c., and 2 lbs. coffee, at 15c. Sold Daniel Chapman 25 lbs. sugar, at 8c., and 10 lbs. coffee, at 15c. Sold James Rogers 32 yds. brown factory, at 9c. 30th. Sold Abram L. Beaumont 31 yds. brown sheeting, at 9c., and 6 spools thread, at 5c. Sold Joseph M. Demmon 128 lbs. coffee, at  $9\frac{1}{2}$ c. 31st. Sold Levi S. Fulton 9 yds. muslin de laine, at 31c., and 4 skeins silk, at 4c. Sold Lucius S. Wood 2 linen handkerchiefs, at 44c. Sold Horatio N. Taft 2 bed cords, at 25c.

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INDEX TO THE DAY-BOOK.

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MERCHANTS' FORM.

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# INDEX TO THE DAY-BOOK.

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<i>Austin, Moses</i>			
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<i>Beaumont, Abram L.</i>			
<i>Benedict &amp; Rockwell</i>			
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The pupil will find the names and months entered in this Index; the figures are left for him to enter according to directions.

## JOURNALIZING.

As Journalizing is a process not yet familiar to the student, the memoranda given on the preceding pages are arranged in journal form on the following pages. The student must not merely copy these entries from the Text-book, as that would be a mere exercise in writing. It is expected that he will apply the principles given in the instructions on journalizing in the first part of this form. After he has made the entries as well as he can in his Journal, he may compare it with the form given in the book, and correct the error, if any have been made. A good method is to journalize on a slate or paper, and then, after correcting, copy the entries into the book. It is of great importance that the teacher should insist upon the pupil's journalizing by the principles, and on no account should he permit him to merely copy from the text-book.

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JOURNAL.

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MERCHANTS' FORM.

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# Lyons, January, 1848.

1	Pierce & Wilson	Cr.			
	By Merchandise per Invoice				173 00
1	Magic, Sanderson, & Co.	Cr.			
	By Merchandise per Invoice				480 00
2	Benedict and Rockwell	Cr.			
	By Merchandise per Invoice				227 00
2	Joseph M. Demmon	Dr.			
4	To 230 Yds. B. Sheetting .08	18	40		
	" 48 " B. Flannel .38	18	24		
	" 3 Doz. Sp. Thread .48	1	44		
31	" 170 lbs. Sugar .10	17	00	55	08
	Moses Austin	Dr.			
4	To 17 Yds. Sheetting .05		85		
	" 20 " Calico .13	2	60		
11	" 7 " Alpaca .50	3	50		
	" 10 " Cambric .10	1	00		
	" 3 Lbs. Silk .04		12		
	" 4 Sheets Wadding .04		16		
15	" 30 Yds. Sheetting .10	3	00		
18	" 10 lbs. Cotton Yarn .19	1	90		
21	" 10 " Sugar .10	1	00		
	" 5 " Rice .05		25	14	38
3	Contra	Cr.			
	By 5 lbs. Butter .13				65

# Lyons, January, 1848.

2

3	George C. Dean	Dr.				
5	To 10 Yds. <i>M. De Laine</i>	.31	3	10		
	" 1 " <i>Drilling</i>			13		
	" 2 Doz. <i>Buttons</i>	.15		30		
18	" 1 Yd. <i>Mull Edging</i>			31		
	" 1 " <i>Edging</i>			04		
28	" 10 " <i>Calico</i>	.18	1	80		
	" 2 <i>Linen Hdkfs.</i>	.44		88	6	56
4	Nathan Brittan	Dr.				
6	To 2 Gall. <i>Lamp Oil</i>	1.25	2	50		
	" 30 lbs. <i>Loaf Sugar</i>	.13	3	90		
17	" 1 Pr. <i>Kid Gloves</i>		1	00		
	" 1 " <i>do.</i>			63		
21	" 6 Yds. <i>Merino</i>	1.25	7	50		
31	" 3 <i>Linen Hdkfs.</i>	.44	1	32		
	" 2 Yds. <i>Irish Linen</i>	.75	1	50	18	35
4	Rev. Fra Ingraham	Dr.				
6	To 5 Yds. <i>Broad Cloth</i>	3.50	17	50		
	" 1 <i>Satin Vest Pattern</i>			50		
	" <i>Trimmings</i>			75		
	" 5 lbs. <i>Coffee</i>	.15		75		
	" 10 " <i>Sugar</i>	.10	1	00		
21	" 1 Pr. <i>Kid Gloves</i>		1	00	29	50
5	Miss Mary Emmonds	Dr.				
6	To 3 Yds. <i>Linen Edging</i>	.19		57		
17	" 9 " <i>M. De Laine</i>	.31	2	79		
	" <i>Trimmings</i>			25		
25	" 3 Yds. <i>Irish Linen</i>	.52	1	56		
	" 4 <i>Spools Thread</i>	.04		16	5	33



## Lyons, January, 1848.

5	Miss Mary Emmonds.	Cr.				
17	By Cash on Acct.				2	00
5	Hugh Jameson	Dr.				
8	To Merchandise per Bill rend.		8	07		
24	" 6 Yds. Merino	1.12	6	72		
	" 5 Sheets Wadding	.04		20		
	" 4 Yks. Silk	.04	16	15	15	
6	John Adams	Dr.				
8	To 10 Yds. Drab Fringe	.68	6	80		
	" 3 Ys. Ribbon	.31		93		
24	" 185 lbs. Sugar	.10	18	50		
28	" 18 Yds. M. De Laine	.18	3	24	29	47
6	Horatia N. Taft	Dr.				
10	To paid your Order		2	38		
20	" 1 Set Fr. Blue Tea Ware		3	50		
26	" 3 Yds. Bk. Cassimere	2.00	6	00	11	88
7	John M. Holley	Dr.				
10	To 3 Yds. Bk. Cassimere	2.25	6	75		
17	" 20 Yks. Z. Warsted	.01	20	6	95	
	Levi S. Fulton	Dr.				
10	To 20 lbs. Sugar	.08	1	60		
	" 1 " Tea			88		
	" Cash Personal Expenses		8	00		
12	" 1 Ys. Fine Boots		5	00		
20	" 1 lb. Tea			88		
	" 5 " Rice	.05		25		
	" 1 oz. Nutmegs			13		
29	" 10 Yds. Cust. Calico	.13	1	30		

# Lyons, January, 1848.

4

7	Levi S. Fullon	Dr.				
29	To Amt. brought up		18	04		
	" 13 Yds. Calico	.66		78		
	" 4 Spools Thread	.05		20		
	" 11 Yds. Alpaca	.75	8	25		
	" 4 lb. Spice		13	27	40	
8	Abram L. Beaumont	Dr.				
10	To 25 lbs. Sugar	.10	2	50		
21	" 1 Bz. Beubbers		1	00		
31	" 7 Yds. Flannel	.44	3	08		
	" 4 " do.	.62	2	48	9	06
8	Samuel Moore	Dr.				
12	To 9 Yds. M. De Laine	.44	3	90		
	" 1 " Cambric			10		
	" 2 " Drilling	.12		24		
22	" 1 " Figured Satin		3	00		
	" 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ " Twist	.04		05		
	" $\frac{3}{4}$ " Blk. Cambric	.10		08		
	" 1 " White d.			13		
	" 3 Yds. Silk	.04		12		
	" 1 Sheet Wadding			04		
	" $\frac{1}{2}$ Doz. Buttons	.18		09		
28	" 1 Bz. Beubbers			88		
	" 2 Papers Pins	.10	20	8	89	
9	Aaron D. Polhamus	Dr.				
12	To 1 Cravat		1	12		
31	" 32 Yds. Shirting	.12	3	84		
	" 4 " F. Linen	.75	3	00		
	" 1 Doz. Sp. Thread		63	8	59	

## Lyons, January, 1848.

9	James E. Smith	Dr.				
12	To 4 Yds. Green Batize	.50			2	00
10	James Rogers	Cr.				
	By 1 B. Fine Boots				5	00
	Contra	Dr.				
15	To 2 Hanks L. Thread	.13	26			
	" 4 B. Galoon	.31	1 24		1	50
10	George E. Youngs	Dr.				
14	To 3 Yds. Bk. Cassimere	1.75	5 25			
	" Trimmings		25			
19	" $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. Tea	.88	44			
	" 1 Gall. Molasses		44			
	" 1 lb. Pepper		13			
	" 1 " Spice		13		6	64
	Contra	Cr.				
	By 2 Bush. D. Plums	2.50			5	00
11	Thomas Book	Dr.				
17	To 4 Yds. S. Gray Cloth	.63			2	52
11	James McElwain	Dr.				
19	To 9 Yds. M. De Laine	.28	2 52			
	" 1 " Cambric		10			
24	" 1 lb. Tobacco		25			
27	" 9 Yds. Ficking	.18	1 62			
	" 6 " Tow Cloth	.31	1 86			
	" 16 " Calico	.08	1 28			
	" 10 " Gingham	.25	2 50		10	13
12	Lucius S. Wood	Dr.				
26	To 1 Cravat					88

Lyons, January, 1848.

6

12	Edward Messenger	Dr.			
29	To 9 Yds. Ticking	.18	1 62		
	" 6 " Tow. Cloth	.31	1 86		
	" 11 " Calico	.06	66		
	" 6 " do.	.05	30		
	" 8 lbs. Batting	.13	1 04	5 48	

13	Daniel Chapman	Dr.				
1	To 4 Yds. Broad Cloth	6.00	24	00		
	" $\frac{1}{2}$ " Padding	.38		19		
	" $\frac{3}{4}$ " Canvas	.25		19		
	" $\frac{1}{2}$ " Silk Serge	1.13		56		
	" 5 Yds. Silk	.04		20		
	" 20 Buttons			64		
8	" 1 Pr. Rubbers			88		
	" 1 " Kid Gloves		1	00	27	66
11	James McElwain	Dr.				
	To 1 Bar Soap			13		
	" 1 Cake Fancy Soap			12		
17	" 1 lb. Tobacco			25		
23	" 4 " Raisins	.15		60		
	" 5 " Crushed Sugar	.14		70		
	" 1 oz. Nutmegs			13	1	93
13	Jonas W. Goodrich	Cr.				
1	By 20 lbs. Mackerel	.08			1	60
	Contra	Dr.				
25	To 1 lb. Tea			75		
	" 1 " Pepper			12		
	" 1 " Ginger			12		
	" 2 " Saleratus	.06		12	3	11
	Levi S. Fulton	Dr.				
1	To 20 lbs. Mackerel	.08	1	60		
	" 8 " Coffee	.12		90		
17	" Cash for Pers. Expenses		15	00		
21	" 10 lbs. Sugar	.10	1	00		
	" 4 " Coffee	.14		56		
29	" 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ Yds. V. Ribbon	.15		38		



# Lyons, February, 1848.

8

7	Levi S. Fulton	Dr.				
29	To Amt. brought up		19	50		
	" 1 Pr. Kid Gloves			88	20	38
8	Abram L. Beaumont	Dr.				
2	To 1 Shawl		7	00		
8	" 31 Yds. Br. Sheetting .10		3	10		
19	" 3½ " Broad Cloth 5.00		17	50		
	" ½ " Padding .38			19		
	" ¾ " Canvas .25			19		
	" 1¼ " Twist .04			05		
	" ¼ " Silk Serge 1.12			28		
	" 5 Shs. Silk .04			20		
	" 1 Set Buttons			75	29	26
3	Moses Austin	Dr.				
3	To 1 Comforter			31		
19	" 1 lb. Tea			88		
	" 8 " Sugar .10			80	1	99
	Contra	Cr.				
3	By 8 lbs. Butter .14		1	12		
	" 4 Bush. Potatoes .38		1	52		
16	" 4 lbs. Butter .14			56	3	20
5	Hugh Jameson	Dr.				
3	To 3½ Yds. Flannel .62		2	17		
23	" ½ lb. Tea .88			44		
	" 1 Gall Molasses			44		
	" 1 lb. Ginger			12	3	17
	Ephraim B. Price	Dr.				
4	To 4½ Yds. Coating 2.00		9	00		
	" ½ " Padding .38			19		

1.4		Ephraim B. Price	Dr.				
	4	To Amt. brought up		9	19		
		" $\frac{3}{4}$ Yd. Canvas	.25		19		
		" 1 Set Buttons			75		
		" 1 Hank Thread			12		
1.4		" 1 Vest & Trimmings		2	25		
		" 1 Yd. Linen		75		13	25
5		Miss Mary Emmonds	Dr.				
	5	To 1 Spool Thread			05		
		" 1 Thimble			38		43
3		George C. Dean	Dr.				
		To 1 Looking Glass		3	00		
		" 1 Set F. B. Tea Ware		3	50		
12		" $\frac{1}{2}$ Pecan F. Paper	2.25	1	13		
2.4		" 10 Yds. Sheetting	.08 $\frac{1}{2}$		85		
		" 20 $\frac{1}{2}$ " do.	.10	2	05		
28		" 16 " Calico	.06		96		
		" 8 lbs. Batting	.11	88		12	37
		Contra	Cr.				
		By 100 lbs. White Lead	.08			8	00
3		John Adams	Dr.				
	7	To 31 Yds. S.W. Alpaca	.52			16	12
10		James Rogers	Dr.				
		To 2 lbs. Coffee	.13		26		
		" 10 " Sugar	.10	1	00		
		" 2 Galls. Molasses	.44		88		
15		" 31 Yds. Sheetting	.10	3	10		
		" 2 B. Galoon	.31		62		
		" 4 Spools Thread	.05		20		

# Lyons, February, 1848.

10

10	James Rogers	Dr.				
15	To Amt. brought up		6	06		
24	" Mdse. per Order		3	50	9	56
14	James Bashford	Dr.				
7	To Six Tumblers	.12		72		
	" 20 lbs. Ref. Sugar	.14	2	80		
23	" 33½ " do.	.14	4	69	8	21
	Contra	Cr.				
	By 2 Bush. D. Plums	2.25	4	50		
	" 5 " D. Apples	.75	3	75	8	25
15	Reuben H. Foster	Dr.				
9	To 1 Set Knives & Forks		2	00		
	" 1 Glass Dish		1	25		
17	" 30 Yds. Br. Sheetting	.08	2	40		
	" 1 Doz. Spools Thread			63		
26	" 7 Yds. Alpaca	.50	3	50		
	" 10 " Cambric	.10	1	00		
	" 3 Yds. Silk	.04		12		
	" 4 Sheets Wadding	.04	16		11	06
	Contra	Cr.				
9	By 10 Bush. Potatoes	.44	4	40		
	" 8 " Oats	.32	2	56	6	96
10	George C. Youngs	Dr.				
10	To ¼ lb. Cinnamon	.38		09		
	" 1 " Ginger	"		12		
	" 1 Bbl. Salt		1	18		
16	" 3 Yds. Flannel	.50	1	50		
	" 9 " Calico	.13	1	17		
	" 4 Spools Thread	.05	20		4	26

## Lyons, February, 1848.

11	Thomas Beek	Dr.				
10	To 20 Yds. Calico	.06	1	20		
	" 10 lbs. Batting	.11	1	10		
	" 5 " Cotton Yarn	.19		95		
	" 2 Sp. Thread	.05		10		
15	" 5 lbs. Coffee	.14		70		
	" 10 " Ref. Sugar	.14	1	40		
18	" 8 " Cotton Batting	.11		88		
	" 3 Yds. Calico	.10		30		
	" 1 " Cambric			10	6	73
8	Samuel Moore	Dr.				
10	To 2 Yds. Mull Edging	.40		80		
24	" 17 " Calico	.16	2	72		
	" 10 " do.	.12	1	20	4	72
9	Aaron D. Polhamus	Dr.				
11	To 9 Yds. M. De Laine	.28	2	52		
	" 1½ " Cambric	.10		15		
	" ¾ " Jean	.16		12	2	79
15	Edmund Hopkins	Dr.				
11	To 1 Graduated Book		3	50		
	" 1 Yd. Drilling			13		
	" Thread			06		
21	" 10 lbs. Sugar	.09		90		
	" 1 Gall. Molasses			44	5	03
	Contra	Cr.				
11	By 1 Geography & Atlas				1	25
16	Daniel Watrous	Dr.				
12	To 1 Doz. Tumblers		1	00		
	" 8 lbs. Ref. Sugar	.14	1	12	2	12

# Lyons, February, 1848.

12

16	Philip G. Almy	Cr.				
12	By Mdse. per Invoice				42	00
17	Thomas Ninde	Dr.				
14	To $\frac{1}{4}$ Yds. Silk Serge	1.00	25			
	" $\frac{1}{4}$ " do. do.	1.12	28			
17	" 8 " Calico	.15	1	20		
	" 4 " do.	.10	40		2	13
4	Nathan Brittan	Dr.				
16	To 9 Yds. S.W. Alpaca	.75	6	75		
	" 1 " Drilling			12		
23	" 14 lbs. Batting	.11	1	54		
	" 16 Yds. Calico	.06	96		9	37
17	Thomas E. Dorsey	Dr.				
17	To 1 Bag Clasp			50		
	" 2 Linen Hdkfs.	.44		88		
22	" $3\frac{1}{2}$ Yds. Broad Cloth	3.75	13	13		
	" 2 " Sheetting	.11		22		
	" 10 lbs. Sugar	.10	1	00		
	" 1 " Tea			88	16	61
12	Edward Messenger	Dr.				
18	To 1 Vest Pattern		1	00		
	" 1 Yd. Celicia			19		
	" $\frac{1}{2}$ " Twilled Goods	.16		08		
26	" 6 lbs. Cotton Yarn	.19	1	14		
	" 3 Spools Thread	.05		15	2	56
6	Horatio N. Taft	Dr.				
21	To 30 Yds. Sheetting	.10	3	00		
28	" 1 Bbl. Salt		1	13	4	13



## Lyons, February, 1848.

18	Boemsen & Polhamus	Cr.					
23	By Wire						31
7	John M. Holley	Dr.					
24	To 2 Galls. Lamp Oil	1.12	2	24			
	" 1 Ball Wicking			13			
28	" 1 Set Knives & Forks		2	25			
	" 8 Yds. Flannel	.56	4	48	9	10	
2	Joseph M. Demmon	Dr.					
29	To 19 Yds. Cant. Flannel	.40	7	60			
	" 33 " Shirting	.10½	3	47	11	07	

# Lyons, March, 1848.

14

11	Thomas Brook	Dr.				
1	To 4 lbs. Cotton Batting	.11	44			
	" 7 Yds. Calico	.08	56			
10	" 3 lbs. Coffee	.14	42			
	" 1 " Butter		14			
24	" 12 Yds. Curt. Calico	.12	1 44			
	" 4 Spools Thread	.05	20	3	20	
17	Thomas E. Dorsey	Dr.				
1	To 3 Yds. Edging	.08	24			
15	" 9 " Calico	.18	1 62			
23	" 3 Brooms	.13	39			
	" 1 Patent Rail		31	2	56	
	Contra	Cr.				
15	By 9 lbs. Butter	.14		1	26	
12	Edward Messenger	Dr.				
2	To 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ Doz. Buttons	.50	62			
	" 1 Yd. Celecia		18			
	" $\frac{1}{2}$ " Twilled Goods	.18	09			
	" $\frac{3}{4}$ " Canvas	.25	19	1	08	
3	Moses Austin	Dr.				
2	To 4 lbs. Coffee	.14	56			
	" $\frac{1}{4}$ " Cinnamon	.38	09			
7	" $\frac{1}{2}$ " Tea	1.00	50			
	" 1 Bar Soap		14			
20	" 2 Brooms	.13	26			
	" 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ Yds. Flannel	.62	2 17	3	72	
	Contra	Cr.				
7	By 4 $\frac{1}{4}$ Doz. Eggs	.11			47	

## Lyons, March, 1848.

13	Daniel Chapman	Dr.				
3	To 2½ Yds. Linen	1.00	2	50		
	" 9 " Gingham	.38	3	42		
	" 1 Doz. Spools Thread			63		
22	" 14 Yds. Sheetting	.13	1	82		
	" 30 " do.	.10	3	00		
	" 2 Pr. Cotton Hose	.38		76		
29	" 25 lbs. Sugar	.08	2	00		
	" 10 " Coffee	.15	1	50	15	63
12	Lucius J. Wood	Dr.				
4	To 1 Pr. Boulders			88		
13	" ½ Yd. Linen	.75		38		
31	" 2 Linen Hdkfs.	.44		88	2	14
9	James C. Smith	Dr.				
4	To 1 Pr. Kid Gloves		1	00		
	" 3 Linen Hdkfs.	.42	1	26		
	" 1 do. do.			63		
8	" 1 Pr. Kid Bushins		1	25		
24	" 1 Yd. Satin Vesting		3	00		
	" ¾ " Blk. Cambric	.10		08		
	" 1 " White do.			13		
	" 1¼ " Twist	.04		05		
	" ¾ " Wigan	.12		09		
	" 2 Sheets Wadding	.04		08		
	" 4 Yds. Silk	.04		16		
	" ½ Doz. Buttons	.18		09	7	82
5	Miss Mary Emmonds	Dr.				
6	To 1 Pr. Bushins		1	13		
22	" 2 Linen Hdkfs.	.38		76	1	89

# Lyons, March, 1848.

16

8	Abram L. Beaumont	Dr.			
6	To 1 Br. Roubbers		1	00	
36	" 31 Yds. Br. Sheetting .09		2	79	
	" 6 Spools Thread .05		30		4 09
4	Nathan Brittan	Dr.			
6	To 1 Gall. Lamp Oil		1	25	
	" 3 lbs. Nails .06		18		
22	" 9 Yds. Calico .12		1	08	
28	" 1 Br. Kid Bushkins		1	25	3 76
7	John M. Holley	Dr.			
8	To 1 Yd. Silk Velvet		3	50	
	" 1 " Sheetting		15		
	" $\frac{3}{4}$ " Cambric .10		08		
	" 1 Doz. Buttons		19		
	" 3 Shs. Silk .04		12		
27	" 6 Yds. Flannel .50		3	00	7 04
16	Daniel Watrous	Dr.			
9	To 1 lb. Tea		1	00	
	" 3 Doz. Eggs .12		36		
18	" $3\frac{1}{2}$ Yds. B. B. Cloth 5.00		17	50	
	" $\frac{1}{2}$ " Padding .38		19		
	" $\frac{3}{4}$ " Canvas .25		19		
	" $\frac{1}{4}$ " Silk Serge 1.12		28		
	" 5 Shs. Silk .04		20		19 72
	Contra	Cr.			
	By Cash				12 00
	Jonas W. Goodrich	Dr.			
9	To 3 Yds. Cassimere .88		2	64	
	" 3 " Sheetting .10		30		

13	Jonas W. Goodrich	Dr.				
9	To Amt. brought up		2	94		
	" 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ Doz. Buttons	.04		05		
	" 3 Shs. Silk	.04		12	3	11
5	Hugh Jameson	Dr.				
9	To 1 Cap					88
17	Thomas Ninde	Dr.				
10	To $\frac{1}{2}$ Ream F. Paper	2.25	1	13		
	" 1 Quart Ink			50		
27	" 1 Set F. Blue Tea Ware		3	50	5	13
4	Rev. Ira Ingraham	Dr.				
10	To 4 Linen Hdkfs.	.44			1	76
10	George C. Youngs	Dr.				
11	To $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. Tea	.75		38		
	" 1 " Pepper			12		
	" 1 Gall. Molasses			44		94
15	Reuben H. Foster	Dr.				
13	To 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ Yds. Cassimere	2.00	5	00		
	" 3 " Sheeting	.10		30		
	" Buttons			06		
23	" 12 Yds. Blue Calico	.14	1	68	7	04
14	James Bashford	Dr.				
13	To 3 Bbls. Salt	1.12	3	36		
	" 100 lbs. Sugar	.08 $\frac{1}{2}$	8	50	11	86
	Aaron D. Polhamus	Dr.				
14	To 1 Br. Bushins		1	13		



Lyons, March, 1848.

18

9	Aaron D. Polhamus	Dr.			
14	To Amt. brought up		1	13	
	" 5 Yds. Mo. De Laine	.31	1	55	
21	" 6 " Alpaca	.50	3	00	
	" 1 " Cambric			10	
25	" 12 " Italian Silk	1.25	15	00	20 75
11	James McElwain	Dr.			
15	To 1 File			10	
	" 1 do.			09	
	" 4 Gross Screws	.44	1	76	1 95
6	Horatio N. Taft	Dr.			
16	To 10 Yds. Gingham	.31	3	10	
	" 1 " Cambric			10	
24	" 33 " Sheetting	.09	2	97	
31	" 2 Bed Cords	.25		50	6 67
18	Justin W. Burnham	Dr.			
16	To 8½ Yds. Calico	.12	1	02	
	" 6 " Gingham	.34	2	04	
	" Trimmings			19	
23	" 1 Pr. Gloves			44	
28	" 9 lbs. Sugar	.10		90	
	" 4 " Rice	.05		20	
	" 2 " Coffee	.15		30	5 09
8	Samuel Moore	Dr.			
17	To 1 Gall. Molasses			44	
	" 1 " Lamp Oil		1	13	
	" 1 Bar Soap			12	
25	" 1 Pr. Bushkins		1	12	2 81

18	Beemsen & Polthamus	Cr.			
17	By 2 Boxes Glass	3.00	6	00	
	" Work per Bourne		1	50	7 50
3	George C. Deane	Dr.			
17	To 1 Pr. Kid Gloves		63		
	" 1 " Rubbers		88		1 51
7	Levi S. Fulton	Dr.			
22	To 4 lbs. Butter	.13	52		
31	" 9 Yds. M. De Laine	.31	2	79	
	" 4 Yds. Silk	.04	10		3 47
10	James Rogers	Dr.			
29	To 32 Yds. Bro. Factory	.09			2 88
2	Joseph M. Demmon	Dr.			
30	To 128 lbs. Coffee	.09½			12 16

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INDEX TO THE LEDGER.

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MERCHANTS' FORM.

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*Messenger, Edward*  
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*Roach, Thomas*

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*Smith, James C.*



<p>T</p> <p><i>Taft, Horatio N.</i></p>	<p>X</p>
<p>V</p>	<p>Y</p> <p><i>Youngs, Geo. C.</i></p>
<p>W</p> <p><i>Watrous, Daniel</i> <i>Wood, Lucius S.</i></p>	<p>Z</p>

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LEDGER.

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MERCHANTS' FORM.

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Dr.

Pierce &amp; Wilson.

Cr. 1

1848				1848			
Mar.	To Balance Ledger B. page	1	173 00	Jan.	By Merchandise	1	173 00

Dr.

Magie, Sanderson, &amp; Co.

Cr.

1848				1848			
Mar.	To Balance Ledger B. page	1	480 00	Jan.	By Merchandise	25	480 00

2 Dr.

Benedict & Rockwell.

Cr.

1848			1848		
Mar.	To Balance Ledgers B. page	2	Jan.	By Merchandise	1
		227			227
		00			00

Dr.

Joseph M. Demmon.

Cr.

1848			1848		
Jan.	To Merchandise	1	Mar.	By Balance Ledgers B. page	2
Feb.	" do.	13			78
Mar.	" do.	19			31
					78
					31

Dr.

Moses Austin.

Cr. 3

1848			1848					
Jan.	To Merchandise	1	Jan.	By Buttes	1			65
Feb.	" do.	8	Feb.	" Sundries	8			20
Mar.	" do.	14	Mar.	" Eggs	14			47
			"	" Balance Ledger B.	3			77
								20 09

Dr.

George E. Dean.

Cr.

1848			1848					
Jan.	To Merchandise	2	Feb.	By Merchandise	9			00
Feb.	" do.	9	Mar.	" Balance Ledger B.	3			44
Mar.	" do.	19						20 44



The pupil will perceive at once that the principles of posting are the same as in the two preceding forms. The accounts are posted from the Journal, and as in accounts on opposite page: First, the name is written, with *Dr.* on the left hand, and *Cr.* on the right; second, the date, year, and month, is placed in first space; the article in the second space, the page of the Journal in the third space, and the sum, or amount of the month's dealings, as per Journal, in the fourth and fifth spaces. The student will notice that the account of Pierce & Wilson is balanced, "Mar. To Bal. Ledger B, page 1, \$173." This entry is made on the supposition that the accounts are to be transferred from this Ledger to another; this Ledger, as the first, is Ledger A, and the second would be called Ledger B. The accounts of Pierce & Wilson; Magie, Sanderson, & Co.; Benedict & Rockwell, Joseph M. Demmon, Moses Austin, and George C. Dean, are given to guide the pupil. The others, if properly posted, will require the following amounts to balance them: Nathan Brittan, \$31.48; Rev. Ira Ingraham, \$31.26; Miss Mary Emmonds, \$5.65; Hugh Jameson, \$19.20; John Adams, \$45.59; Horatio N. Taft, \$22.68; John M. Holley, \$23.09; Levi S. Fulton, \$51.25; Abram L. Beaumont, \$42.41; Samuel Moore, \$16.42; Aaron D. Polhamus, \$32.16; James C. Smith, \$9.82; James Rogers, \$8.94; George C. Youngs, \$6.84; Thomas Rook, \$12.45; James McElwain, \$14.01; Lucius S. Wood, \$3.02; Edward Messenger, \$9.12; Daniel Chapman, \$43.29; Jonas W. Goodrich, \$2.62; Ephraim B. Price, \$13.25; James Bashford, \$11.82; Reuben H. Foster, \$11.14; Edmund Hopkins, \$3.78; Daniel Watrous, \$9.84; Philip G. Almy, \$42; Thomas Ninde, \$7.26; Thomas E. Dorsey, \$17.91; Remsen & Polhamus, \$7.81; Justin W. Burnham, \$5.09.

The pupil will balance these accounts by making the entries as in the examples given "To or By balance, Ledger B," as the amount is to be credited, or debited, in new Ledger.

## PRACTICAL EXERCISES.

## MERCHANTS' FORM.

For the purpose of giving a more practical knowledge of the foregoing form of books, we have given on the following pages a Memorandum of the transactions as they occurred, for the months of April, May, and June, giving the price per yard, pound, ounce, gallon, or piece, leaving the amount to be extended by the learner.

Before commencing the Day-Book, transfer the balances from the last Ledger to the new one, making the persons that are indebted to you debtor "To Balance from Ledger A," and the persons to whom you are indebted credit "By Balance from Ledger A," placing the number of the page from whence the account was transferred in the column appropriated for that purpose, so that, in case of necessity, the old account may be more readily referred to.

The transactions on the following pages may now be recorded in the blank Day-Book in the same manner as in the preceding form. After writing one month, journalize and post it, according to the directions previously given.

If the balances of the accounts in Ledger A are properly transferred to Ledger B, and the transactions on the following pages correctly recorded, journalized, and posted, the accounts in Ledger B will, with the exception of the account of Levi S. Fulton, all balance.

The learner may, if he chooses, substitute his own name for that of Levi S. Fulton ; and instead of Lyons, at the top of the page in the Day-Book and Journal, he may insert his own place of residence.

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MEMORANDUM.

## APRIL.

1st. Bought of Remsen & Polhamus 4 lbs. wrought nails, at 16c.  
Sold Horatio N. Taft, per wife, 10 yds. gingham, at 31c. 3d. Sold

Ephraim B. Price 2 yds. satinete, at 75c.; Rev. Ira Ingraham, per daughter, 3 linen handkerchiefs, at 44c., and 1 yd. linen, at 75c. 4th. Sold George C. Dean, per wife, 8 yds. gingham, at 31c., 1 yd. cambric, at 10c., and 2 spools thread, at 5c. 5th. Sold Moses Austin 1 oz. nutmegs, at 13c., and 3 yds. sheeting, at 10c.; James McElwain, 4 yds. satinete, at \$1.12, and 2 yds. cassimere, at \$1.50. 6th. Sold Daniel Watrous 4 lbs. butter, at 14c.; Abram L. Beaumont, 2 pair small shoes, at 56c.; Thomas E. Dorsey, 14 yds. sheeting at 11c., 30 yds. sheeting, at 9c., and 2 yds. Irish linen, at 75c. Bought of Thomas E. Dorsey 14 lbs. butter, at 14c. 7th. Sold John Adams 150 lbs. sugar, at 9c. 8th. Sold Samuel Moore 9 yds. flannel, at 50c.; Miss Mary Emmonds, 3 yds. velvet ribbon, at 13c., and 1 pair silk gloves, at 63c., and she has paid me \$6.67 to balance her account. 10th. Sold Thomas Rook 1 set buttons, at 75c., 1 hank thread, at 13c., 1 pair buskins, at \$1.13, 9 yds. calico, at 12c., and 3 skeins silk, at 4c. 11th. Sold Horatio N. Taft 1 looking-glass, at \$8; Thomas E. Dorsey, 2 yds. calico, at 8c., 7 lbs. coffee, at 10c., 2 lbs. refined sugar, at 14c., and 1 lb. Young Hyson tea, at 88c. 12th. Sold Ephraim B. Price 9 yds. calico, at 19c., and 3 yds. calico, at 10c.; Jonas W. Goodrich, 3 yds. black cassimere, at \$2; John M. Holley, per wife, 10 yds. calico, at 15c., 2 linen handkerchiefs, at 40c., and 8 window glass, at 5c. 13th. Bought of Remson & Polhamus a bill of goods amounting to \$13.10. Sold James McElwain, per Newson, 12 yds. calico, at 12c. 14th. Sold Nathan Brittan 1 gallon lamp oil, at \$1.25. Bought of Moses Austin 10 lbs. butter, at 14c., 4 doz. eggs, at 10c. Sold Levi S. Fulton 6 lbs. butter, at 14c.; Rev. Ira Ingraham, per wife, 4 yds. ribbon, at 20c., and 4 skeins silk, at 4c. 15th. Sold Justin W. Burnham 3 yds. cambric, at 10c., and 2 yds. green baize, at 50c.; John Adams, 26 yds. muslin de laine, at 25c. 17th. Sold George C. Dean 6 yds. cambric, at 10c., and 3 yds. drilling, at 12c. 18th. Sold Daniel Watrous 2 sheets pasteboard, at 10c., and 5 yds. ribbon, at 15c.; Abram L. Beaumont, per wife, 3 yds. bonnet ribbon, at 55c., and 4 skeins silk, at 4c. 19th. Sold James Rogers 5 lbs. butter, at 14c. Bought of James Rogers 1 pair gaiter boots, at \$2. Sold Horatio N. Taft 1 pair kid gloves, at \$1, and 2 linen handkerchiefs, at 44c. Bought of John Adams a bill of goods for L. S. Wood, \$3.75. 20th. Sold John M. Holley  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb. cinnamon, at 38c., 5 lbs. raisins, at 18c., and 1 oz. nutmegs, at 12c. Sold Rev. Ira Ingraham 7 yds. carpeting, at 85c. 21st. Sold George C. Dean  $2\frac{1}{2}$  yds. cassimere, at \$1.50, and 1 yd. sheeting, at 10c. Sold Jonas W. Goodrich 12 yds. calico, at 20c., and 1 hank thread, at 15c. 22d. Sold James McElwain 12 lbs. sugar, at 9c., 5 lbs. old Java coffee, at 15c., and 2 lbs. tea, at 75c. Paid Lucius S. Wood, cash, \$25. 24th. Sold Samuel Moore 1 set knives and forks, at \$2.75. Samuel Moore has paid me cash, on account, \$12. Sold Thomas E. Dorsey 2 gals. molasses, at 50c. Bought of Thomas E. Dorsey, 8 lbs. butter, at 13c.; and he has paid me cash on account, \$5. Sold Aaron D. Polhamus 7 lbs. cotton yarn, at 20c., and 11 yds. calico, at 15c. 26th. Sold Daniel Watrous 16 yds. shirting, at 12c., and  $1\frac{1}{2}$  yd. Irish linen, at 75c.; Abram L. Beaumont, 11 yds. gingham, at 28c., and 2 yds. drilling, at 11c. 27th. Sold Nathan Brittan 1 patent pail, at 31c., 1 washtub, at \$1.25, 6 brooms, at 13c.; and he has paid me cash, on account, \$8. 28th. Sold James C. Smith 3 yds. black cassimere, at

\$2.25, 1 yd. sheeting, at 12c., and buttons, at 6c.; Reuben H. Foster, 1 lb. Young Hyson tea, at 88c. 29th. Sold Thomas Rook 27 yds. sheeting, at 10c. Bought of Thomas Rook 12 lbs. butter, at 13c., and 4 doz. eggs, at 9c. Sold Levi S. Fulton 5 lbs. butter, at 13c., and 2 doz. eggs, at 9c.; Horatio N. Taft, 9 yds. ticking, at 19c., 1 hank thread, at 12c.; and he has paid me cash, on account, \$10. 29th. Sold Justin W. Burnham 6 yds. merino, at \$1.25, 8 yds. cambric, at 10c., 4 sheets wadding, at 4c., and 4 skeins silk, at 4c. Sent Pierce & Wilson, New York, draft at sight on H. Dwight, jr., for \$173; Magie, Sanderson, & Co., New York, a draft at 10 days' sight, on H. Dwight, jr., for \$480; Benedict & Rockwell, New York, a draft at sight on H. Dwight, jr., for \$227.

## MAY.

1st. Sold Justin W. Burnham  $3\frac{1}{2}$  yds. bonnet ribbon, at 44c.; and he has paid me cash, to balance his account, \$16.55. 2d. Sold Daniel Watrous 1 gross screws, at 44c.; John M. Holley, 1 pair kid gloves, at \$1; Thos. Ninde,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  yds. calico, at 15c.,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  yds. do., at 18c., 1 paper pins, at 10c., 10 lbs. sugar, at 10c.; and he has paid me cash, to balance his account, \$9.34. 3d. Sold John M. Holley, per wife, 6 yds. alpaca, at 75c., and 1 pair gloves, at 44c.; Daniel Chapman,  $2\frac{3}{8}$  yds. linen, at 75c., 3 yds. flannel, at 62c., and one pair gloves, at 44c.; Moses Austin, 30 yds. sheeting, at 10c. 4th. Sold Remsen & Polhamus  $3\frac{1}{2}$  yds. satinete, at \$1; Edward Messenger,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  yds. cambric, at 10c., 3 lbs. batting, at 11c., and  $1\frac{1}{2}$  doz. buttons, at 25c. 5th. Sold Thomas E. Dorsey 8 yds. sheeting, at 10c., 9 yds. do., at 15c.,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  yds. silk, at \$1, 3 yds. ribbon, at 25c., 2 oz. indigo, at 13c., and 1 whitewash brush, at 63c. Edward Messenger has paid me cash, to balance his account, \$10.08. 6th. Sold Edmund Hopkins, per wife, 10 yds. calico, at 15c., and 6 yds. do. at 10c. 8th. Sold Reuben H. Foster 17 yds. sheeting, at 11c.; Jonas W. Goodrich, 12 yds. calico, at 8c., and  $5\frac{1}{2}$  lbs. batting, at 12c. 9th. Sold Ephraim B. Price 4 yds. cambric, at 10c., and 2 yds. drilling, at 13c. Bought of Ephraim B. Price 8 lbs. codfish, at  $4\frac{1}{2}$ c. Sold Levi S. Fulton 8 lbs. codfish, at  $4\frac{1}{2}$ c. Paid him cash, for personal expenses, \$14.75. 10th. Sold John M. Holley, per daughter, 1 dress handkerchief, at \$1.25, 1 linen handkerchief, at 40c., and 4 yds. cambric, at 10c. 11th. Sold Samuel Moore, per daughter, 1 parasol, at \$2.50, and 1 paper pins, at 10c.; Horatio N. Taft, 1 lb. Young Hyson tea, at 88c. 12th. Sold Abram L. Beaumont, per Ellen, 1 yd. ribbon, at 25c., 5 yds. do., at 8c., and 5 yds. edging, at 15c.; John M. Holley, per wife, 4 yds. black silk edging, at 44c.; Edmund Hopkins, 4 yds. shirting, at 12c.; and he has paid me cash, to balance his account, \$6.36. 13th. Sold Thomas E. Dorsey, per daughter, 1 China hat, at \$3.75; and bought of him 8 lbs. butter, at 13c. 16th. Sold James McElwain 14 lbs. butter, at 13c., and 2 lbs. Young Hyson tea, at 88c. 17th. Sold Reuben H. Foster, per Susan, 1 parasol, at \$2; Moses Austin, per wife, 4 lbs. batting, at 11c.,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  doz. buttons, at 25c., 3 yds. ribbon, at 15c.; and bought of him 16 lbs. butter, at 13c. 18th. Sold Jonas W. Goodrich, per Melville, 1 vest pattern, at 88c., and trimmings, at 33c. 19th. Sold Samuel Moore 10 lbs. nails, at 6c.; James Rogers, per wife, 4 yds. towelling, at 10c., 9 yds. shirting at 15c., 3 yds. drilling, at 12c.,



3 spools thread, at 5c., and 3 skeins silk, at 4c. 20th. Sold Abram L. Beaumont 1 roll window paper, at 31c., 1 roll tape, at 6c., 6 yds. French calico, at 25c., and 2 yds. ribbon, at 5c.; John Adams, per son, 26 yds. gingham, at 30c.; George C. Dean, 10 lbs. cotton yarn, at 20c. 22d. Sold Nathan Brittan 1 paper black tea, at 44c.; Levi S. Fulton, 9 yds. ticking, at 15c.; Ephraim B. Price, 10 yds. French calico, at 25c. 23d. Sold James McElwain, per wife, 1 parasol, at \$2.25, 2 linen handkerchiefs, at 38c., 2 pair cotton hose, at 20c., and 2 papers pins, at 10c. 24th. Sold James C. Smith 8 lbs. rice, at 5c., 2 lbs. tea, at 88c., 8 lbs. old Java coffee, at 15c., and 4 lbs. refined sugar, at 14c. 25th. Sold Daniel Watrous 1 pair kid gloves, at \$1; Lucius S. Wood, 1 pair kid gloves, at 88c.; Levi S. Fulton, 2 linen handkerchiefs, at 44c. 26th. Sold Daniel Chapman 1 cravat, at \$1.13, and 3 linen handkerchiefs, at 88c. 27th. Sold Ephraim B. Price 6 yds. merino, at \$1.25, and 7 skeins silk, at 4c. 30th. Sold Nathan Brittan  $2\frac{3}{4}$  yds. cassimere, at \$2; Joseph M. Demmon, 20 lbs. cotton batting, at  $9\frac{1}{4}$ c. 31st. Sold James Rogers 8 yds. jean, at 16c.; George C. Dean, 6 yds. flannel, at 44c., and 2 yds. Irish linen, at 75c.

## JUNE.

1st. Sold Abram L. Beaumont 7 yds. blue calico, at 12c.,  $12\frac{1}{2}$  yds. summer goods, at 23c., 6 yds. factory, at 10c., 10 lbs. cotton yarn, at 20c.,  $1\frac{1}{4}$  doz. buttons, at 4c., and 1 hank linen thread, at 13c.; Nathan Brittan, 2 pair cotton hose, at 38c. 2d. Sold Moses Austin 2 rolls window paper, at 31c., and 2 palm-leaf hats, at 20c.; and he has given me his note at 30 days, to balance his account, for \$17.61. Sold John Adams 4 bbls. salt, at \$1, 32 lbs. refined sugar, at 13c.; and he has paid me cash, to balance his account, \$77.80. 3d. Sold James Rogers 4 yds. gimp, at 25c.; John M. Holley, 11 yds. lawn, at 31c., 1 yd. drilling, at 13c., and 2 pair whalebones, at 4c. 5th. Sold Thomas Rook 1 vest pattern, at 75c.,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  yds. cassimere, at \$1, 5 yds. lawn, at 20c., 1 pair walking shoes, at \$1, 1 bonnet, at \$3, 2 spools thread, at 5c., and 4 lbs. coffee, at 10c. Bought of him  $37\frac{1}{4}$  lbs. butter, at 13c., 8 doz. eggs, at 10c.; and he has paid me cash, to balance his account, \$19.55. 6th. Bought of George C. Youngs 20 lbs. ham, at  $8\frac{1}{2}$ c., 31 lbs. do., at 8c.; and he has paid me cash, to balance his account, \$2.66. Sold Lucius S. Wood 5 yds. brown linen, at 31c., and thread, at 6c. 7th. Sold James Rogers 10 yds. linen gingham, at 38c., 6 yds. sheeting, at 11c., 2 yds. edging, at 15c., and 2 skeins silk, at 4c.; Ephraim B. Price, per wife, 1 parasol, at \$2.25. 8th. Sold James McElwain 1 bar soap, at 16c.; Daniel Watrous, 4 yds. linen goods, at 31c., buttons, at 6c.; and he has paid me cash, to balance his account, \$17.14. 9th. Sold Thomas E. Dorsey, per Juliet, purse twist, 75c., and steel beads, 75c.; George C. Dean,  $2\frac{1}{4}$  yds. gingham, at 31c. 10th. Sold Nathan Brittan 12 yds. barred mull, at 31c., 2 pair cotton hose, at 38c.; and he has given me his note at 3 months, to balance his account, for \$38.25. 12th. Sold Abram L. Beaumont 8 lbs. nails, at 6c.; John M. Holley, 3 yds. edging, at 8c., 3 spools thread, at 5c., and 2 skeins silk, at 4c. James Bashford has paid me cash, to balance his account, \$11.82. 13th. Sold Daniel Chapman 10 yds. alpaca, at 75c.,  $10\frac{3}{4}$  yds. calico, at 7c., 1 yd. cambric, at 10c., and 1 yd. drilling, at 13c. Paid Levi S.



Fulton cash, for personal expenses, \$25. 14th. Sold James C. Smith 13 yds. shirting, at 13c.,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  yds. Irish linen, at 88c.,  $5\frac{1}{2}$  yds. calico, at 7c., 3 spools thread, at 5c., and 4 skeins silk, at 4c. George C. Dean has paid me cash, to balance his account, \$27.14. 15th. Sold Reuben H. Foster 2 gals. molasses, at 44c., and 1 gal. lamp oil, at \$1. 16th. James McElwain has given me his note at 3 months, to balance his account, for \$33.61. Sold Aaron D. Polhamus 1 yd. satin vesting, at \$3.25, 1 yd. black cambric, at 10c., 1 yd. white do., at 13c., and  $\frac{1}{2}$  doz. buttons, at 25c. 17th. Sold Thomas E. Dorsey 8 yds. blue calico, at 13c., 4 yds. sheeting, at 8c., 3 lbs. batting, at 12c. Bought of him  $18\frac{1}{2}$  lbs. butter, at 13c.; and he has paid me cash, to balance his account, \$27.24. 19th. Reuben H. Foster has given me his note at 3 months, to balance his account, for \$17.77. Sold Samuel Moore 2 rolls window paper, at 31c., 3 brooms, at 18c.; and he has given me his note at 30 days, to balance his account, for \$16.03. 20th. Sold Ephraim B. Price 14 yds. shirting, at 12c., 2 yds. linen, at 75c., 4 yds. calico, at 6c., and 1 doz. spools thread, at 63c. 21st. Sold Abram L. Beaumont 11 yds. Oregon plaid, at 31c., 1 yd. drilling, at 13c.,  $\frac{1}{4}$  yd. cambric, at 10c., 1 spool thread, at 5c.; and he has given me his note at 60 days, to balance his account, for \$62.63. 22d. Daniel Chapman has paid me cash, to balance his account, \$59.62. Sold Jonas W. Goodrich 9 yds. gingham, at 28c., trimmings, at 31c.; and he has paid me cash, to balance his account, \$16.88. 23d. John M. Holley has given me his note at 6 months, to balance his account, for \$40.74. Sold Rev. Ira Ingraham 4 pair cotton hose, at 40c.; and he has paid me cash, to balance his account, \$41.84. 24th. Sold Hugh Jameson 3 yds. satinnet, at 75c. 27th. Credited Aaron D. Polhamus for the balance of his account, charged to Remsen & Polhamus, \$38.82; and charged Remsen & Polhamus for the balance of A. D. Polhamus's account, \$38.82. Remsen & Polhamus have paid me cash, to balance their account, \$20.77. 28th. Sold James C. Smith 30 yds. sheeting, at 10c.; and he has given me his note at 3 months, to balance his account, \$28.26. 29th. Hugh Jameson has paid me cash, to balance his account, \$21.45. Sold Horatio N. Taft 3 yds. black cassimere, at \$2,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  yds. sheeting, at 10c., 1 spool thread, at 5c.; and he has given me his note at 60 days, to balance his account, for \$34.67. 30th. Sold Ephraim B. Price 18 yds. brown factory, at 10c.; and he has given me his note at 4 months, to balance his account, for \$35.44. Credited Lucius S. Wood for 6 months' services as clerk, at \$20. Paid him, cash, \$35.74, and given my note at 4 months, to balance his account, for \$50. Gave Philip G. Almy my note at 30 days, to balance his account, for \$42. James Rogers has paid me cash, to balance his account, \$17.14. Joseph M. Demmon has paid me cash, to balance his account, \$80.21.

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## CASH-BOOK.

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## PETTY CASH-BOOK.

This book is intended for the cash account, so that by referring to it we may at any time ascertain the amount of cash on hand, and, furthermore, by comparing the amount, as represented by the book, with the amount actually on hand, we may detect any error in expenditure.

This book should be ruled like the Journal, as in the form on the following pages. The word *Cash* should be written in a bold hand at the top of the page, near the centre, with *Dr.* over the left-hand money columns, and *Cr.* over the right.

The receipts of cash should be entered in the debit columns, and the disbursements in the credit columns, and balanced every night. For example, see the opposite page.

This book may be written on the last three or four pages of the Journal.

In order fully to illustrate this account, I have given a memoranda of cash receipts and expenditures for January. In order to make the method perfectly plain to the pupil, I have given on the opposite page the form of entry, as far as January 7th. The pupil will, after carefully studying the explanation, enter the following memoranda :—

## MEMORANDA.

Jan. 3d. Invested in business, \$2000; paid expenses to New York, \$37; bought merchandise, \$1805; paid freight on merchandise, \$124. Bought wood of Westfall, \$8; paid postage, 37c.; received for merchandise sold this day, \$5.84. 5th. Paid for sundries, \$1.57; paid for sawing wood, \$3; paid for cartage, \$1.75; received for sales this day, \$4.92. 6th. Paid for advertising in *Western Whig*, \$3; paid for advertising in Wayne Co. *Herald*, \$3.50; paid for postage, 25c.; received for sales of merchandise this day, \$10.27.

# Cash.

Dr.

Cr.

1848

Jan.

3	To Stock	2,000	00		
	By Expenses to N. York			37	00
	" Merch. of Sund. Persons			1,805	00
	" Freight on Merchandise			124	00
	" Balance on hand			34	00
		2,000	00	2,000	00

4	To Balance brought down	34	00		
	By Wood of Westfall			8	00
	" Postage				35
	To Merch. Sales this day	5	84		
	By Balance on hand			31	49
		39	84	39	84

5	To Balance brought down	31	49		
	By Sundries			1	57
	" Sawing Wood			3	00
	" Cartage			1	75
	To Merch. Sales this day	4	92		
	By Balance on hand			30	09
		36	41	36	41

6	To Balance brought down	30	09		
	By Adv. in Western Whig			3	00
	" do. Wayne Co. Herald			3	50
	" Postage				25
	To Merch. Sales this day	10	27		
	By Balance on hand			33	61
		40	36	40	36

Jan. 7th. Paid for blank book, \$2.75; paid for merchandise, \$5.86; paid postage, 30c. Received from sales of merchandise this day, \$12.18. 8th. Paid for merchandise, \$4.74; paid express charges, \$1.25; paid for personal expenses, \$2; paid postage, 20c. Received for merchandise sold this day, \$11.74. 10th. Paid for personal expenses, \$8; a blank book, 75c.; errand boy, 6c.; postage, 15c. Received for merchandise sales this day, \$15.74. 11th. Paid for 1 gal. of camphene, 56c.; parallel rule, 50c.; merchandise bought of a pedlar, \$7.50. Received for merchandise sold this day, \$9.63. 12th. Paid for postage, 25c.; 1 gross Gillott's pens, \$1.25; merchandise bought at Rochester, \$25. Received for merchandise sold this day, \$14.55. 13th. Paid for a bottle of red ink, 13c.; hand-bills, \$2. Received for merchandise sales this day, \$12.64. 14th. Paid for repairing blinds, \$2.50; wrapping paper, \$3; postage, 10c.; envelopes, 12c.; wafers, 10c. Received for merchandise sold this day, \$10.13. 15th. Paid for express charges, \$1.50; postage 15c. Received for merchandise sold this day, \$7.96. 17th. Paid for cartage, 25c.; for hardware bought of J. M. French & Co., \$17.50; postage, 20c. Received of Miss Mary Emmonds, on account, \$2. Merchandise sold this day, \$16.74. 18th. Paid for postage, 5c.; bill paper, 75c. Received for merchandise sold this day, \$8.63. 19th. Paid for the use of a horse and buggy to Canandaigua, \$1.50; expenses, 75c. Received for merchandise sold this day, \$11.92. 20th. Paid for one cord of wood, \$2.25; postage, 20c.; errand boy, 6c.; cartage, 25c. Received for merchandise sold this day, \$17.04. 21st. Paid for advertising in the *Whig*, \$1, sawing wood, 75c.; postage, 5c.; a lot of bed cords, \$5. Received for merchandise sold this day, \$6.34. 22d. Paid for camphene lamp wicks, 31c.; postage, 15c.;  $\frac{1}{2}$  ream of letter paper, \$2. Received for merchandise sold this day, \$13.57. 24th. Paid for one gallon of camphene, 56c.; postage, 25c.; inkstand, 50c.; cartage, 25c. Received for merchandise sold this day, \$15.32. 25th. Paid for 1000 business cards, \$3; one ream foolscap paper, \$3.50; one doz. pass-books, \$1. Received for merchandise sold this day, \$9.44. 26th. Paid for making store shelves, \$2.50; postage, 5c. Received for merchandise sold this day, \$11.88. 27th. Paid for a camphene lamp, \$4; express charges, 50c.; merchandise, \$14.13; cartage, 25c. Received for merchandise sold this day, \$14.23. 28th. Paid for postage, 15c.; a tin wash-dish, 31c. Received for merchandise sold this day, \$8.49. 29th. Paid for two doz. whips, \$15; a new stove for the store, \$4.50; fixing the pipe, 50c. Received for merchandise sold this day, \$15.94. 31st. Paid for store rent, \$25; postage, 10c.;



four doz. brooms, \$8; cartage, 25c.; errand boy, 6c. Received for merchandise sold this day, \$18.63.

NOTE.—It is often difficult to make pupils understand the propriety of making Cash debit when it is received, and credit when it is paid away. This difficulty may be obviated by explaining to them the original meaning of the word *Cash*. The word originally signified *Chest*, or a place where money was kept, instead of money itself. Now, if I placed all the money I received in a certain box, I could at any time tell by my books how much there was in it, if I made the box *Dr.* for all sums put into it, and *Cr.* for all sums taken out. Just so with Cash. Whenever I receive money, I put it in some place, and calling this place Cash, make it *Dr.* for the amount placed there, the same as I would a person, if I placed the money in his hands for safe keeping. And so, whenever I take out any money from the place where I keep it, and pay it away, I give Cash credit for it. The difference, then, between the *Dr.* and *Cr.* sides of the Cash account thus kept, shows how much money I have on hand. On the next page will be found another method of keeping the Cash-Book. Where the page is divided into two equal parts, and the *Dr.* and *Cr.* entries separated, and each placed on its appropriate side of the account, it is balanced every night, and the balance brought down. The learner may practise both forms, making use of the same transactions in this as in the preceding form.

Dr.

Cash.

Cr.

1848 Jan.	3 To Love J. Fulton	2,000 00	1848 Jan.	3 By Expenses to New York	37 00
				" Merch. of Sundry Persons	1,805 00
				" Freight on Merchandise	124 00
		2,000 00		" Balance on hand	34 00
					2,000 00
Jan.	4 To Balance on hand	34 00		4 By Wood of Westfall	8 00
	" Merch. Sales this day	5 84		" Postage	35
		39 84		" Balance on hand	31 49
					39 84
Jan.	5 To Balance brought down	31 49			

## ACCOUNT SALES.

An Account Sales is a statement of goods sold on commission, drawn up by the agent to whom they were consigned, to be transmitted to the person who made the consignment. For example, a person in New York having a quantity of goods to dispose of, sends them to a person in a section of the country where they are likely to find ready sale. The one to whom they are sent is called the agent; the goods, the consignment; and the amount received by the agent for selling, the commission.

## FORM OF ACCOUNT SALES.

*Account Sales of 3 Boxes Dried Apples and 2 Boxes Dried Peaches, received by Swiftsure Line Barge Columbus, May 1st, 1848, on acct. of L. S. Fulton, Lyons, N.Y.*

1848					
May	25	Sold Hamilton & Co. 3 Boxes Apples			
		369 lbs.— 52 lbs. Fare.			
		595 " — 81 " "			
		581 " — 85 " "			
		<hr/>			
		1545 " — 218 = 1327 lbs. .04½		59	72
"	30	Sold Miller & Co. 2 Boxes Peaches			
		825 lbs.—129 = 696 lbs. .11		76	56
		<hr/>			
		Charges.		\$135	28
"	10	To paid Swiftsure Line Freight \$10.94			
"	"	" " Cartage, 50c.; Insur., 50c. 1.00			
		Our Commission, at 2½ per cent. 3.38		15	32
		<hr/>			
		Balance to Cr. of your Acct.		\$119	96
		New York, June 16th, 1848.			
		E. & O. Excepted.			
		Durfee & Emmonds,			
		per Wheeler.			

# Bills Receivable.

No.	Maker's Name.	Payee's Name.	Amount.	When Given.	Time.	When Due.	Where Payable.	Remarks.
1	Moses Austin	Levi S. Fulton	17 61	1848 June	2	30 da.	1848 July	5
2	Nathan Brittan		38 25	"	10	3 mo.	Sept.	13
3	James McElwain		33 61	"	16	3 mo.	"	19
4	Reuben H. Foster		17 77	"	19	3 mo.	"	22
5	Samuel Moore		16 03	"	"	30 da.	July	22
6	A. L. Beaumont		62 63	"	21	60 da.	Aug.	23
7	John M. Holley		40 74	"	23	6 mo.	Dec.	26
8	James C. Smith		28 26	"	28	3 mo.	Oct.	1
9	Horatia N. Taft		34 67	"	29	60 da.	Aug.	31
10	Ephraim B. Price		35 44	"	30	4 mo.	Nov.	2
			325 01					

## BILLS RECEIVABLE.

All written obligations for the payment of money, which you hold against other individuals, are called Bills Receivable, and should be entered in the Bill-book when taken. By referring to this book, the time that notes become due can be ascertained without referring to or examining your package of notes. Notes received are usually labelled and put away in a safe place, so that constant reference to them would be inconvenient; hence the utility of this book. When the business is so large as to involve many notes, they are usually arranged so that notes falling due in the same month are in one package,—the notes of each month forming a separate package. The page of the book should be divided into twelve spaces, as on the opposite page. Each space should then be labelled as on opposite page. The first note received was that of Moses Austin, dated June 2, 1848, for \$17.61, for thirty days. It being the first note, we place its number (1) in first space, the name of maker in the second, the one to whom it is payable in third, the amount in fourth and fifth, the date of note in sixth and seventh, the time it has to run in eighth; then, computing thirty days from June 2d, and adding in the usual three days of grace, we find it becomes due on July 5th, and so enter that date in ninth and tenth spaces. If it had been made payable at any particular place, we would have put the name of that place in the eleventh space, and any particulars as to payment, &c., in the twelfth space. The other notes were entered in the same way.



# *Bills Payable.*

No.	Maker's Name.	Payee's Name.	Amount.	When Given.	Time.	When Due.	Where Payable.	Remarks.
1	Levi J. Fulton	J. Herrick	64 75	1848 Feb.	4 mo.	1848 June 28		P. June 24 64.75
2		H. Bullard	26 75	Mar.	31 30 da.	May 3		P. May 6 26.75
3		J. C. Rumsey	78 63	May	23 3 mo.	Aug. 26		
4		B. O. Fulton	136 00	June	3 4 mo.	Oct. 6		
5		Philip G. Army	42 00	"	30 30 da.	Aug. 2	B. Geneva.	
6		Lucius J. Wood	50 00	"	4 mo.	Nov. 2		
			228.00					

## BILLS PAYABLE.

All written obligations for the payment of money which you give to other persons are called Bills Payable, and should be entered in this book when given. By an inspection of this, the time when your notes fall due may be ascertained. The pupil will see at once, as he examines this book, that the ruling and method of using is the same as that of Bills Receivable, and it, therefore, needs no further explanation.



Dr.

## Bank of Geneva

1848				
May	6	To Cash Dep. by L. S. Wood	120	00
"	20	" do. Dep. by L. S. Fulton	50	00
"	27	" do. Dep. by L. S. Fulton	50	00
			220	00
June	1	To Balance brought down	220	00
"	10	" Cash Dep. by L. S. Fulton	400	00
"	21	" do. Dep. by L. S. Wood	50	00
"	24	" do. Dep. by L. S. Wood	125	00
"	29	" do. Dep. by L. S. Fulton	50	00
		\$625.00	845	00
July	1	To Balance brought down	782	50

## BANK-BOOK.

This is a book usually given by banks to persons depositing money with them. On the *Dr.* side is entered all sums deposited, with the date, and name of the individual by whom deposited: this is done by the receiving clerk.

*in a/c with L. S. Fulton. Cr.*

1848			
May 31	By Balance		220 00
			<hr/>
			220 00
			<hr/>
June	By Check	\$62.50	62 50
	" Balance		782 50
			<hr/>
			845 00
			<hr/>

At the close of the month, the amount drawn out should be placed on the *Cr.* side, and the book balanced.

The sum total of the deposits for the month should be transferred to the *Dr.*, and the amount checked out during the month to the *Cr.* side of the bank account in the Ledger.

BILL OF PURCHASE.

New York, May 1st, 1848.

Joseph G. Galusha.

Bought of A. S. Barnes & Co.

124	100	Set Tullon & Eastman's	Chirographic Charts	.	.	at \$4.00	.	.	.	\$400.00
	50	Doz. do.	Writing Books	.	.	1.00	.	.	.	50.00
	25	" do.	German ships	.	.	1.50	.	.	.	37.50
	20	" do.	Book-keeping	.	.	5.00	.	.	.	100.00
										<hr/>
										\$587.50

Received Payment,

A. S. Barnes & Co.



## BILL OF PURCHASE

Is a statement of goods bought at one time, containing the items and prices. If paid at the time, it should be receipted and signed, as in the form on the opposite page; but if charged, in the place of *Received Payment*, write *Charged in Account*.

Bills of Purchase, or more properly Invoices, should be carefully examined, folded of a uniform width, and filed away; and as merchants generally purchase goods periodically, the date of purchase may be written on the band enclosing them. On the first day of January in each year, or at the time of balancing the books, the Invoices for the past year should be put into one package, and the year in which the purchases were made written on the band enclosing them.

All orders should be filed away in monthly packages, with the month written on the band enclosing them, so that when settling with an individual whom you have charged with goods per order, if he dispute your book, you can immediately refer to the order.

Care should be taken to have all papers, intended to be filed away, folded of a uniform width, for the simple reason that they thus form neater packages.

# Bill of Book Account.

Joseph M. Demmon

To Levi S. Fulton. Dr.

1848

Jan. 4,	To 230 Yds. Brown Sheetng.	at .08	. . . . .	\$18.40
" "	" 48 " Red Flannel	.38	. . . . .	18.24
" "	" 3 Doz. Coals' Spool Thread	.48	. . . . .	1.44
" 31,	" 170 lbs. Sugar	.10	. . . . .	17.00
Feb. 29,	" 19 Yds. Canton Flannel	.40	. . . . .	7.60
" "	" 33 " Shirting	10½	. . . . .	3.47
Mar. 30,	" 128 lbs. Coffee	.09½	. . . . .	12.16
				<hr/>
				\$78.31

Lyon, May 1st, 1848.

Received Payment,

Levi S. Fulton.

## BILL OF ACCOUNT

Is an accurate statement of an individual account, copied from the Day-book, containing a list of the items, the prices, and the date of each purchase. It is sometimes drawn off by the merchant, and sent to the customer, and often at his request. If paid, it should be receipted and signed by the merchant, as in form on opposite page.

NOTE.—The teacher should enforce these principles, and make the pupil proficient by directing him to draw up specimens of the different accounts, &c., that have been explained.

## GENERAL QUESTIONS.

What is Book-keeping? How many forms have been given in single entry? Explain Form 1st. Form 2d. Form 3d. What is the Cash-book? What is its use? What does the balance in the Cash-book show? What is the word Cash derived from? How many forms of ruling the Cash-book are there? How often should it be balanced? What should be entered in the debit column of Cash-book? What in the credit column? What are Bills Receivable? What is a "Bills Receivable-book?" For what is it used? Describe its ruling. What do the numbers in the first column of Bills Receivable-book indicate? Name in the second, &c.? What are Bills Payable? Describe the "Bills Payable-book."

What is a Bank-book? What is entered on debit side of it? By whom are these entries made? When is the amount drawn out entered? Why is this book used? What is an Account Current? When is it drawn off? What is it for? What is an Account Sales? What is the person called to whom the goods are sent? Describe an Account Sales, its ruling, entries, &c. What is a Bill of Purchase? If paid, what should be done? If the goods are charged, what should be done? What are "Bills of Purchase" more properly called? What should be done with these? What use may be made of them? How can you form neat packages of them? Why should you have the packages neat? Are neatness and precision very necessary in Book-keeping transactions? What is a "Bill of Account?" What is stated in it?



# BOOK-KEEPING.

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## PART SECOND.



# DOUBLE ENTRY BOOK-KEEPING.

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## DOUBLE ENTRY.

THIS term is derived from the fact that every business transaction recorded in the Day-book is entered twice in the Ledger—once on the debtor and once on the creditor side.

## DEBTOR AND CREDITOR.

These terms are correlative ; the one implies and involves the other. Wherever there is a debtor, there must necessarily be a creditor of an equal amount ; and wherever there is a creditor, there must be a debtor, &c.

## APPLICATION OF DEBTOR AND CREDITOR.

In *single entry* these terms are (with the exception of cash) only applied to *persons*, but in *double entry* they are applied alike to *persons* and *property*, the persons being made debtor for what you have trusted them, and creditor for what they have paid or trusted you ; and the property accounts being made debtor for the value or cost of the property, and creditor for what it produces when disposed of.

## CLASSES OF ACCOUNTS.

There are three classes of accounts in Book-keeping, styled Personal, Real, and Fictitious. Personal accounts are the accounts of the persons with whom the merchant deals ; Real accounts are the accounts of his property ; and Fictitious accounts are titles invented to represent the merchant and his gains or losses in business.

## BOOKS USED.

The principal books used are the Day-book, Journal, and Ledger. The auxiliary books vary according to the nature of the business, and are the Cash-book, Bill-book, Invoice-book, Sales-book, Account-Current-book, Book of Shipments, Letter-book, Receipt-book, &c., &c.

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## DEFINITION OF BOOKS.

## DAY-BOOK.

This book should contain a concise and comprehensive history of the merchant's business transactions; commencing with an inventory of his effects, and the debts due him, also of the debts due by him to others. After this, his business transactions should be recorded at the time and in the order in which they occur; they should contain the date, the name of the person, the condition of the bargain, and price of the goods. In writing this book, every thing should be clearly expressed in as uniform a style as possible, and the use of ambiguous words and phrases carefully avoided.

## JOURNAL.

This is a book in which the business transactions recorded in the Day-book are prepared to be entered in the Ledger, by ascertaining the proper debits and credits of each transaction. This process is called *journalizing*.

## LEDGER.

This is a book in which a page, or portion of one, is allowed for every account found in the Journal, with the name of the account written over the space so appropriated, to which the accounts are transferred from the Journal and placed under their respective heads. This process is called *posting*.

## ALPHABET OR INDEX.

In order that the accounts in the Ledger may be more conveniently referred to, an alphabet or index is made by arranging the names of the accounts alphabetically, and placing opposite the name the number of the page on which the account may be found in the Ledger.

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## AUXILIARY BOOKS.

A merchant's accounts may all be kept in the Day-book, Journal, and Ledger; but in most kinds of business, for the sake of abridging these books, it is found convenient to have other books. These vary in number according to the nature of the business, and are termed auxiliary books, and are as follows:—

**CASH-BOOK.**—For definition and manner of keeping this book, see pages 115 and 116.

**BILL-BOOK.**—For definition, &c., see page 120.

**BANK-BOOK.**—For definition, &c., see pages 122 and 123.

**ACCOUNT-CURRENT-BOOK.**—For definition of Account-Current, see page 121. The Account-Current-book contains simply copies of these accounts.

**ACCOUNT-SALES-BOOK.**—For definition of Account-Sales, see page 117. The Account-Sales-book contains copies of these accounts.

**SALES-BOOK.**—This is a book in which all sales of goods are entered at the time they are sold. After a purchaser has made his selection of goods, they should be entered in this book, from which his bill is copied. His name and the sum total of the sale are transferred to the Day-book.

**INVOICE-BOOK.**—This is a book in which are copied all bills of goods purchased. It is sometimes made of coarse paper and the original invoices pasted into it.

**LETTER-BOOK.**—This book contains copies of all business-letters.

## DEFINITION AND OBJECT OF ACCOUNTS.

## FICTITIOUS ACCOUNTS.

STOCK ACCOUNT represents the merchant, and is made *Dr.* for what he owes when he commences business, and *Cr.* for what he carries into business. The difference between the *Dr.* and *Cr.* of this account is his net capital.

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT is kept to show the *gain* or *loss* arising from business, and is made *Dr.* for all losses and *Cr.* for all gains. The difference between the *Dr.* and *Cr.* is the net gain.

INTEREST ACCOUNT is kept to show the gain or loss on interest. It is made *Dr.* for all sums paid for interest, and *Cr.* for all sums received for interest. The difference between the *Dr.* and *Cr.* shows the gain or loss on interest.

EXPENSE ACCOUNT is kept to show how much has been paid for store expenses, such as clerk hire, store rent, freight, cartage, portorage, postage, &c. For all such expenses this account is made *Dr.*; the *Cr.* side contains nothing until the books are balanced.

## REAL ACCOUNTS.

MERCHANDISE ACCOUNT.—This account is kept to show the gain or loss on goods bought and sold. It is made *Dr.* for the value of merchandise on hand commencing business, and for the amount of all subsequent purchases; and *Cr.* for the amount of all sales. If the merchandise is all sold, the difference between the *Dr.* and *Cr.* will be the gain or loss on merchandise. If the goods are not all sold, the value of the balance remaining unsold should be placed on the *Cr.* side, and the difference will then be the gain or loss.

REAL ESTATE ACCOUNT is kept to show the gain or loss on real estate. It is made *Dr.* for its cost—as purchase-money, repairs, taxes, &c., and *Cr.* for what it produces, either in rent or sales. If it is not all sold, the value of what remains unsold should be placed on the *Cr.* side of the account. The difference between the *Dr.* and *Cr.* will be the gain or loss on real estate.

SHIPMENT OR CONSIGNMENT ACCOUNT is kept to show the gain or loss on property consigned by the merchant to some

person to sell on his account and risk. It is made *Dr.* for what the consignment costs him, that is, the value of the goods, freight, insurance, &c., and is made *Cr.* for the net proceeds of the sales. The difference between the *Dr.* and *Cr.* of this account is the gain or loss.

JAMES HOLMES' CONSIGNMENT ACCOUNT is kept when goods are consigned by him to the merchant to be sold on his account and risk. It is made *Dr.* for all expenses you incur on account of the consignment, and *Cr.* for the amount of all sales. The difference between the *Dr.* and *Cr.* of this account is the net proceeds, and should be placed to the *Cr.* of Holmes' personal account.

WHEAT ACCOUNT is kept to show the gain or loss on wheat as a separate branch of business. It is made *Dr.* for all sums paid for wheat, and *Cr.* for all sums received for wheat. The *Dr.* side of this account showing the cost, and the *Cr.* side what it has sold for, the difference between the two sides will of course show the gain or loss on wheat.

CASH ACCOUNT is kept to show the receipts and disbursements of cash. It is made *Dr.* for all receipts of cash, and *Cr.* for all disbursements. The difference between the *Dr.* and *Cr.* of this account is the amount of cash on hand.

BANK ACCOUNT is kept to show what money is deposited in the bank. It is made *Dr.* for all sums deposited, and *Cr.* for all sums drawn out. The difference between the *Dr.* and *Cr.* of this account is the sum you have remaining in the bank.

BILLS RECEIVABLE ACCOUNT is kept to show the amount of written obligations which you hold against other persons for the payment of money. It is made *Dr.* for all such bills when they are received, and *Cr.* for all that have been redeemed. The difference between the *Dr.* and *Cr.* of this account shows the amount of Bills you hold against other persons.

BILLS PAYABLE ACCOUNT is kept to show the amount of written obligations given for the payment of money that have not been redeemed. It is made *Dr.* for the amount of all such bills when they are redeemed, and *Cr.* when they are given. The difference between the *Dr.* and *Cr.* of this account is the amount of your Bills that remain unpaid.



## DIRECTIONS FOR JOURNALIZING.

JOURNALIZING is ascertaining the proper *Drs.* and *Crs.* of every business transaction recorded in the Day-book, and writing them in the Journal. This requires a little thought. Whenever a transaction occurs, the book-keeper should reflect for a moment, and see what part of the property is affected by that transaction, and then the accounts that represent that property are the accounts to be made *Dr.* and *Cr.* Every *Dr.* must have a corresponding *Cr.* of equal amount, and every *Cr.* must have a corresponding *Dr.* of equal amount. If the transaction takes from one part of your property and adds to another, the account from which it is taken is made *Cr.*, and the one to which it is added is made *Dr.* Whenever you buy property, the account representing that property is made *Dr.* to what you give in payment for it; or, if you buy it on trust, it is *Dr.* to the person that trusted you; and when you sell that property, it is made *Cr.* by what you receive in payment for it; or, if it is sold on credit, it is *Cr.* by the person trusted.

For example, if you buy merchandise of Lee, Judson, & Lee, on account, \$500, Merchandise would be *Dr.* to Lee, Judson, & Lee, \$500, and Lee, Judson, & Lee *Cr.* by Merchandise, \$500. If you pay them cash for it, Cash would be *Cr.*; if your note, Bills Payable would be *Cr.* Or if you sell merchandise on account to J. M. Demmon, he would be made *Dr.* to Merchandise, and Merchandise *Cr.* by J. M. Demmon. If he paid you cash, Cash would be *Dr.*, or gave you his note, Bills Receivable would be *Dr.* If you gave your note to Lee, Judson, & Lee on account, they would be made *Dr.* to Bills Payable, and Bills Payable *Cr.* by Lee, Judson, & Lee. When you redeem that note with cash, Bills Payable would be *Dr.* to Cash, and Cash *Cr.* by Bills Payable. If J. M. Demmon gives you his note on account, Bills Receivable would be made *Dr.* to J. M. Demmon, and J. M. Demmon *Cr.* by Bills Receivable. When he redeems that note with cash, Cash would be *Dr.* to Bills Receivable, and Bills Receivable *Cr.* by Cash.

## DIRECTIONS FOR POSTING.

POSTING is transferring the business transactions from the Journal and placing them under their respective heads in the Ledger. Commence with the first transaction recorded in the Journal: suppose, for example, it is Joseph M. Demmon *Dr.* to Merchandise. You will first turn to Joseph M. Demmon's account in the Ledger, and enter on the *Dr.* side of his account, To merchandise (entering the date, journal page, and amount, as directed on page 61), then make a check-mark opposite the name in the Journal, to signify that it has been posted; then turn to the Merchandise Account, and enter on the *Cr.* side, By Joseph M. Demmon, entering the date, journal page, and amount, and making the check-mark as in the preceding entry. It will be observed, in making an entry in the Ledger, that the account to be debited is made *Dr.* to the account that is to be credited for the name amount, and the account to be credited is made *Cr.* by the account debited.

Where there is more than one *Dr.* or *Cr.* in the same transaction, the expression used in posting is To or By Sundries.

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TO THE PUPIL.

After becoming familiar with the instructions given on the preceding pages, and tracing through the examples on the five following pages, you may copy the Day-book, commencing on page 144, in your blank Day-book; then lay aside the printed book, and on a sheet of waste paper journalize the Day-book entries according to the directions previously given; then compare with the printed Journal to see if you have journalized correctly; then post to the Ledger as above directed, independent of the printed book, and make out your Trial Balance and Balance Sheet, as directed on pages 191 and 197.

## GENERAL RULE FOR JOURNALIZING.

The thing received, or person trusted, is made *Dr.* "To" the thing parted with, or person who trusts you; and the thing parted with, or person who trusts you, is made *Cr.* "By" the thing received, or person trusted.

Profit and Loss is made *Dr.* for all losses, and *Cr.* for all gains. Every *Dr.* must have a *Cr.* of equal amount, and every *Cr.* must have a *Dr.* of equal amount.

## EXERCISES IN JOURNALIZING.

<i>Transactions.</i>	<i>Journalized.</i>
Sold D. W. Clark, on acct., merch., \$200.	D. W. Clark, Dr., \$200. Merch., Cr., \$200.
Bot. of D. W. Clark, on acct., merch., \$200.	Merch., Dr., \$200. D. W. Clark, Cr., \$200.
D. W. Clark has paid me cash, on acct., \$200.	Cash, Dr., \$200. D. W. Clark, Cr., \$200.
Paid D. W. Clark cash, on acct., \$200.	D. W. Clark, Dr., \$200. Cash, Cr., \$200.
Sold W. W. Hart, on his note, 30 days, merch., \$175.	Bills Receivable, Dr., \$175. Merch., Cr., \$175.
Bot. of W. W. Hart, on my note, 60 days, merch., \$250.	Merch., Dr., \$250. Bills Payable, Cr., \$250.
W. W. Hart has paid his note, in cash, \$175.	Cash, Dr., \$175. Bills Receivable, Cr., \$175.
Paid my note to W. W. Hart, in cash, \$250.	Bills Payable, Dr., \$250. Cash, Cr., \$250.
Sold J. H. Holmes, merch., \$450. Received in payment his note for \$250, and cash for the balance, \$200.	Bills Receivable, Dr., \$250. Cash, Dr., \$200. Merch., Cr., \$450.
Bot. of J. H. Holmes, merch., \$500. Gave in payment my note for \$250, and cash for the balance, \$250.	Merch., Dr., \$500. Bills Payable, Cr., \$250. Cash, Cr., \$250.
Exchanged the above notes with Holmes, \$250.	Bills Payable, Dr., \$250. Bills Receivable, Cr., \$250.
Bot. of J. Dunning his house and lot on Spring Street, \$2000. Gave in payment, cash, \$1000, merch., \$500, and my note for the balance, \$500.	Real Estate, Dr., \$2000. Cash, Cr., \$1000. Merch., Cr., \$500. Bills payable, Cr., \$500.
Sold my house and lot on Spring Street for \$2500. Received in payment S. S. Clark's note, 3 months, \$1000, cash \$1000, and merch. for the balance, \$500.	Bills Receivable, Dr., \$1000. Cash, Dr., \$1000. Merch., Dr., \$500. Real Estate, Cr., \$2500.
The Commercial Bank has discounted S. S. Clark's note for \$1000. Discount, \$17.50; cash received, \$982.50.	Cash, Dr., \$982.50. Interest, Dr., \$17.50. Bills Receivable, Cr., \$1000.

*Transactions.*

Holmes & Co., New York, consigned an invoice of goods to me, to be sold on their account, \$575. I have paid for freight and charges, in cash, \$34.

I have consigned goods to Holmes & Co., New York, to be sold on my account, invoiced \$645. Paid freight and cartage on do. in cash, \$36.50, and gave my note for insurance on do., \$19.35.

Sold Holmes & Co.'s goods for \$650. Received in payment P. Almy's note for \$300, and cash for balance, \$350.

Received an account sales of goods consigned to Holmes & Co., New York. Net proceeds amount to \$716.

P. Almy has paid his note, with interest. Note, \$300; interest, \$5.25 = \$305.25.

Holmes & Co., New York, have remitted me a Bill of Exchange on James Anderson, for \$716.

Bot. of J. Jones & Co., for cash, a draft on New York for \$583.50, at a premium of  $\frac{1}{2}$  of 1 per cent., \$2.92, which I have remitted to Holmes & Co., New York.

Dean Tisdale has made a draft on me at 30 days' sight, which I have accepted, for \$125.

Paid D. Tisdale's draft on me as follows: in merchandise, \$75, and gave him an order on W. W. Hart for \$50.

John Doe has failed, and I have sold the note I held against him, of \$250, for \$100. Received in payment cash.

Bot. a quantity of broadcloth, in company with B. Hartford, \$250. Paid cash for my half, \$125.

Bot. of W. W. Ely, for cash, 100 bbls. of flour for \$650, which I immediately sold for \$750.

Bot. of F. Cate, for cash, 2000 lbs. of tallow, for \$160, which I immediately sold for \$140.

Commenced business with cash, \$2000.

Commenced business with cash, \$1000, merch., \$1000, and notes against sundry persons, \$500.

Commenced business with cash, \$500, merch., \$500, notes against sundry persons, \$500, real estate, valued at \$1000; and owe D. Hood, on acct., \$250, sundry persons on notes, \$500.

Commenced business with cash, \$800, merch., which I bought as follows—of Stewart & Co., on account, \$1700; of Bowen & M'Namee, on my note at 60 days, \$1500.

*Journalized.*

Holmes & Co.'s consignment, Dr., \$34.  
Cash, Cr., \$34.

Consignment to New York, Dr., \$700.85.  
Merch., Cr., \$645. Cash, Cr., \$36.50.  
Bills Receivable, Cr., \$19.35.

Bills Receivable, Dr., \$300. Cash, Dr., \$350. Holmes & Co.'s consignment, Cr., \$650.

Holmes & Co., Dr., \$716. Consignment to New York, Cr., \$716.

Cash, Dr., \$305.25. Bills Receivable, Cr., \$300. Interest, Cr., \$5.25.

Bills Receivable, Dr., \$716. Holmes & Co., Cr., \$716.

Holmes & Co., Dr., \$583.50. Interest, Dr., \$2.92. Cash, Cr., \$586.42.

Dean Tisdale, Dr., \$125. Bills Payable, Cr., \$125.

Bills Payable, Dr., \$125. Merch., Cr., \$75. W. W. Hart, Cr., \$50.

Cash, Dr., \$100. Profit and Loss, Dr., \$150. Bills Receivable, Cr., \$250.

Merch. Co. A., Dr., \$125. Cash, Cr., \$125.

Cash, Dr., \$100. Profit and Loss, Cr., \$100.

Profit and Loss, Dr., \$20. Cash, Cr., \$20.

Cash, Dr., \$2000. Stock, Cr., \$2000.

Cash, Dr., \$1000. Merch., Dr., \$1000. Bills Receivable, Dr., \$500. Stock, Cr., \$2500.

Cash, Dr., \$500. Merch., Dr., \$500. Bills Receivable, Dr., \$500. Real Estate, Dr., \$1000. Stock, Cr., \$2500. Stock, Dr., \$750. D. Hood, Cr., \$250. Bills Payable, Cr., \$500.

Cash, Dr., \$800. Merch., Dr., \$3200. Stock, Cr., \$4000. Stock, Dr., \$3200. Stewart & Co., Cr., \$1700. Bills Payable, Cr., \$1500.



# EXAMPLES.

## DAY-BOOK ENTRY.

*Lyons, Nov. 1st, 1850.*

Sold Isaac H. Jameson on Acct. Merch. per J. B. page 1			500	00
Bot. of J. Hamilton Merch. per J. B. page 1 \$800				
Gave in payment my Note at 4 months for	500	00		
Cash for the Balance	300	00	800	00

(JOURNALIZED.)

*Lyons, Nov. 1st, 1850.*

✓ Isaac H. Jameson	Dr.	500	00		
✓ To Merchandise				500	00
✓ Merchandise	Dr.	800	00		
✓ To Bills Payable				500	00
✓ " Cash				300	00
The last entry is commonly expressed in the Journal as follows:—					
✓ Merchandise Dr. to Sundries		800	00		
✓ To Bills Payable				500	00
✓ " Cash				300	00

The expression "Sundries," as here used, seems to be superfluous, and often confuses the learner, who gets the impression that there should be such an account as "Sundries" in the Ledger. We have, therefore, in the following set of Books, adopted the first method of expressing the Journal entries.



(POSTED.)

Dr. Isaac H. Jameson.

Cr.

Month.	Day.	To Merchandise	Entry.	Journal page.	Dollars.	Cents.	Month.	Day.	Entry.	Journal page.	Dollars.	Cents.
1850 Nov.	1			1	500	00						

Merchandise.

Dr.

Cr.

Month.	Day.	To Sundries	Entry.	Journal page.	Dollars.	Cents.	Month.	Day.	Entry.	Journal page.	Dollars.	Cents.
1850 Nov.	1			1	800	00	1850 Nov.	1	By Isaac H. Jameson	1	500	00

Dr.

Bills Payable.

Dr.

[illegible]

Dr.

Cash.

Dr.

[illegible]

## GENERAL QUESTIONS.

Of what does Part Second treat? From what is the term Double Entry derived? What kind of terms are "Debtor and Creditor?" What is meant by correlative terms? To what are these terms applied in Single Entry? To what are they applied in Double Entry? What are persons made debtor to? For what are they made creditor? For what are property accounts made debtor? For what, creditor? How many classes of accounts? Name them. What are Personal accounts? What are Fictitious accounts? What are Real accounts? What Books are used? How many principal ones? Name them. Name the auxiliary books.

What should the Day-book contain? What should it commence with? What should be entered next? In what order? What four things should each entry contain? Name them. What style of writing should be used in this book? What should be avoided? What is the Journal? What accounts are entered in it? What is the use of this book? How are accounts prepared for the Ledger? What is the process of transferring accounts from Day-book to Journal called? What is the Ledger? How much space is allowed for each account? What is written at the head of the page? How do we transfer accounts from the Journal to this book? What is the process called? What book is used with the Ledger, to enable the book-keeper to find the accounts more rapidly? Describe it.

Could a merchant's account be kept in these three books? Why use auxiliary books? What is the Cash-book? What is the Bill-book? What is the Bank-book? What is the Account-Current-book? What is the "Account-Sales-book?" What is the "Sales-book?" Describe method of using this book? What is the Invoice-book? What is the Letter-book? What does the Stock account represent? What is entered on the Debit side of this account? What is entered on the Credit side? What does the difference between the *Dr.* and *Cr.* of this account show? For what is Profit and Loss account kept? For what is it made *Dr.*? For what is it made *Cr.*? What does the difference between the *Dr.* and *Cr.* of this account show? For what is the Interest account kept? For what is it made *Dr.*? For what is it made *Cr.*? What does the difference between the *Dr.* and *Cr.* of this account show? For what is the Expense account kept? What does the *Dr.* side of this account contain? What does the *Cr.* side of this account contain? When is the entry made on the *Cr.* side?

What is the Merchandise account? Explain it. What is the Real Estate account? What is the Consignment account? Explain the Consignment account of James Holmes. What is the Wheat account? What is the Cash account? What is the Bank account? What is the Bills Receivable account? What is the Bills Payable account? What is Journalizing? Explain the process. What is Posting? Explain the process.

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DAY-BOOK, OR BLOTTER.

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DOUBLE ENTRY.

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<sup>1</sup> Lyons, Monday, April 2d, 1849.

I commence business with the following effects:—

Merchandise per Inventory	5,214	36	
Cash	2,500	00	
Notes against Sundry Persons	2,300	00	
Benjamin Cone owes me on Acct	850	00	10,864 36

I owe as follows:—

Lee, Judson, & Lee on Acct.	475	50	
Pierce & Wilson " "	287	50	763 00

—April 4th.—

Bot. of Suydam, Reed, & Co.  
on my Note at 4 mo.

Merch. per S. B. page 1

541 30

Bot. of George W. Betts & Co.  
on my Note at 6 mo.

Merch. per S. B. page 1

634 96

—April 9th.—

Sold Joseph M. Demmon on  
Account

Merch. per S. B. page 1

239 18

—April 12th.—

Sold Jameson, Willard, & Co.  
on Note at 6 mo.

Merch. per S. B. page 1

201 43

—April 14th.—

Sold J. Adams & Son for Cash

Merch. per S. B. page 1

221 58



Lyons, Monday, April 16th, 1849.<sup>2</sup>

Sold Chas. D. Campbell on Acct. Merch. per S. B. page 1			602	82
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Sold A. J. Hovey for Cash 1 Piece Carpeting 91 Yds. 94			85	54
---	--	--	----	----

April 19th.

Bot. of Henry H. Smith on Acct. Merch. per S. B. page 2			213	14
--	--	--	-----	----

Sold Jos. M. Demmon on Acct. Merch. per S. B. page 2			154	46
---	--	--	-----	----

April 20th.

Dep. Cash in Bank of Geneva			2,000	00
-----------------------------	--	--	-------	----

April 23d.

Sold Henry B. Holbrook on Acct. Merch. per S. B. page 3			167	50
--	--	--	-----	----

April 25th.

Bot. of J. & H. Miick 400 Bbls. S. F. Flour 5.00			2,000	00
---	--	--	-------	----

Gave in Payment a Check on Bank of Geneva for	1,000	00	.	
My Note at 30 days for Balance	1,000	00	2,000	00

April 26th.

Received per Boat C. Demmon, Jones master, from Utica, an Invoice of Wadding, Consigned to me by H. H. Smith, to be sold on his Acct., Amounting per Invoice to \$170.80				
Paid Cash for Freight, Cart., &c.			18	75

<sup>3</sup> Lyons, Thursday, April 26th, 1849.

Sold J. C. Dickson on Acct. Merch. per S. B. page 3				24 75
Shipped per Boat W. H. Lison, Dunn master, and Consigned to Clark & Coleman, New York, to be Sold on my Acct., 400 Bbls. S. F. Flour 5.00	2,000	00		
Paid Cash for Freight, Cart., &c.	205	25	2,205	25
Sold Chas. D. Campbell on Acct. 1 Bale Ticking, 450 Yds. .15	67	50		
1 Case Satinets, 600 " .62½	375	00	442	50
— April 30th. —				
Accepted Lee, Judson, & Lee's Draft on me in favour of Tre- dale at 10 days sight for				475 50
Sold J. Adams & Son for Cash Merch. per S. B. page 4				164 50
Cash Sales of Merch. this month				896 58
Paid Cash for Store Expenses this month per Expense Book				124 00
Deposited Cash in Bank of Geneva				500 00

Lyons, Tuesday, May 1st, 1849. <sup>4</sup>

Bot. of Carleton, Frothingham, &  
Co. on Acct.

Merch. per J. B. page 2

496 00

May 3d.

Bot. in Company with Ro. O. Ful-  
ton, 5000 lbs. Wool at 25c. =  
\$1250.00. Each to share equally  
in the Gain or Loss. For con-  
ducting the Business I am to receive  
a Commission of 5 per cent. on all  
sold. Paid Cash for my half

625 00

Robt. O. Fulton's half

625 00 1,250 00

May 5th.

Sold Jameson, Willard, & Co. on  
Account

Merch. per J. B. page 4

227 00

May 7th.

Sold Chas. D. Campbell on Acct.

2 Bales H. H. Smith's Wad-  
ding, 1200 Yds. .3½

42 00

May 8th.

Sold H. B. Holbrook on Acct.

Merch. per J. B. page 5

352 75

May 10th.

Sold Jos. M. Demmon on Acct.

1 Piece Bro. Cloth, 25 Yds. 4.00

100 00

2 " Cassimere, 56 " 2.00

112 00

212 00

<sup>5</sup> Lyons, Monday, May 14th, 1849.

Paid in Cash Lee, Judson, & Lee's Draft on me at 10 days' sight, Accepted 30th April			475 50
Sold E. Hamilton on his Note at 4 months Merch. per S. B. page 6			427 00
May 15th.			
Sold Aaron Erickson for Cash 5000 lbs. Co. A.'s Wool .31			1,550 00
Paid Cash for Sacking, Cart., &c.	5 25		
My Commission	77 50		82 75
May 16th.			
Received of Charles D. Campbell Cash on Acct.			500 00
Sold J. Adams & Son for Cash Merch. per S. B. page 7			250 00
Made up an Acct. Sales Co. A.'s Wool. Total Sales \$1550.00 Cost, Charges, &c. 1332.75 Net Gain 217.25			
My half of which is	108 62		
Robt. O. Fulton's half is	108 63		217 25
May 18th.			
Bot. of H. J. & M. S. Leach 200 Bbls. Flour at 4.75 = 950.00			
Gave in Payment a Draft on Benj. Kane for	850 00		
Cash for the Balance	100 00		950 00

Lyons, Monday, May 21st, 1849.<sup>6</sup>

Sold Dewey & Wells for Cash Merch. per I. B. page 2	22 65
<hr/> May 22d. <hr/>	
Received of Joseph M. Demmon Cash on Account	100 00
Sold Franklin S. Clarke on Acct. 10 Bbls. S. F. Flour 5.50	55 00
<hr/> May 24th. <hr/>	
Paid Carleton & Frothingham's Draft on me at sight for	496 00
<hr/> May 26th. <hr/>	
Received from Clarke & Coleman on Acct. Sales of Flour Consigned to them April 28th. Net pro- ceeds \$2775.00 For which they have remitted a Check on Bank of Geneva for	2,775 00
<hr/> May 29th. <hr/>	
Sold Dean & Burdick for Cash Merch. per I. B. page 3	103 50
<hr/> May 31st. <hr/>	
Cash Sales this month amount to	2,000 62
Paid Store Expenses in Cash	250 75
Deposited Cash in Bank of Geneva	1,000 00
Paid Cash for Family Expenses, &c.	124 00
Paid my Note passed to J. & H. Merrick, April 23d	1,000 00



7 Lyons, Friday, June 1st, 1849.

Sold Jameson, Willard, & Co.			
1 Piece Carpeting, 87 Yds.	1.00	87 00	
6 Yds. Oil-cloth	.75	4 50	91 50
Sold Henry B. Holbrook on Acct. the remainder of H. H. Smith's Wadding for			
			175 00
June 2d.			
Sold Charles Clark for Cash			
190 Bbls. S. F. Flour	5.25		997 50
Made up an Acct. Sales H. H. Smith's Consignment			
Total Sales	217.00		
Charges Posted	18.75		
My Commission at 5 per cent.		10 85	
H. H. Smith's net proceeds		187 40	198 25
June 4th.			
Sold Chas. D. Campbell on Acct.			
1 Piece Carpeting, 96 Yds.	1.00	96 00	
1 " do., 79 "	.75	59 25	155 25
Received of Henry B. Holbrook Cash on Account			
			250 00
June 5th.			
Paid in Cash my Note passed April 4th to G. W. Betts & Co. at 6 months			
		616 44	
Discount allowed		18 52	634 96
Paid Isaac C. Dickson Cash			
			25 00

Lyons, Wednesday, June 8th, 1849.<sup>s</sup>

Bot. of J. & H. Mirick for Cash			
250 Bbls. Flour at 5.00=1250.00			
Which I have sold to Clark & Coleman, N.Y. at 5.50=1375.00			
Recd. in Payment Merch. per J. B.	1,000	00	
Their Draft on J. Cole at 10 days	375	00	1,375 00

June 10th.

Sold James H. Gillett on his Note at 4 months			
Merch. per J. B. page 4			480 00

June 12th.

Bot. of J. M. Demmon a House and Lot on Broad Street for 1600.00			
Gave in payment, Cash	200	00	
E. Hamilton's Note, Received May 14th, for	427	00	
Check on Bank of Geneva for	500	00	
The Balance on Account	473	00	1,600 00

June 15th.

Received of Franklin S. Clarke Cash to Balance Account			55 00
Henry B. Holbrook has accepted my Draft on him at 10 days' sight for			250 00

June 18th.

The Bank of Geneva has Discounted the Note received from J. H. Gillett June 10th at 4 months			
Cash Received	469	27	
Discount allowed	10	73	480 00

*Lyons, Wednesday, June 20th, 1849.*

Sold H. W. Potter my House and Lot on Broad Street for \$2000.00			
Received in payment Cash	1,000	00	
" Merch. per J. B. page 3	1,000	00	2,000 00
<hr/> June 23d. <hr/>			
Bot. at Auction for Cash a quantity of Merchandise for \$250.00 and immediately sold it for 300.00			50 00
<hr/> June 25th. <hr/>			
Samuel Sampson has paid his Note with interest, given March 22d, 1849, at 3 months, for	1,000	00	
Interest 3 months and 4 days	18	27	1,018 27
Shipped per Boat Rochester, Holmes master, and Consigned to F. S. Bogue, Albany, 100 Bbls. S. F. Flour, Bot. of H. S. & M. S. Leach on my Note at 30 days,	5.50	550	00
Paid Freight and Cart. in Cash	52	00	602 00
<hr/> June 26th. <hr/>			
Joseph M. Demmon has paid his Note with interest, given March 23rd, 1849, at 3 months, for	300	00	
Interest 3 months and 3 days	5	43	305 43
<hr/> June 28th. <hr/>			
Henry B. Holbrook has paid my Draft on him, accepted June 15th at 10 days sight for			250 00

Lyons, Thursday, June 28th, 1849.<sup>10</sup>

Bought of H. H. Smith on Acct. Merch per J. B. page 1			173	50
--	--	--	-----	----

June 29th.

Benjamin Cone has paid his Note with interest, given March 26th, 1849, at 3 months, for	1,000	00		
Interest	18	08	1,018	08

June 30th.

Cash Sales this month amount to			1,260	00
Paid Store Expenses in Cash per Expense Book			275	50
Paid Cash for Family Expenses, &c.			98	00
Isaac C. Dickson's Salary 3 months' service as Clerk 50.00			150	00

### Memorandum.

Balance of Merchandise unsold as  
per Inventory taken June 30th,  
1849, amounts to \$978.34





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JOURNAL.

DOUBLE ENTRY.

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*Lyons, Monday, April 2d, 1849.*

2	Merchandise		5,214	36		
3	Cash		2,500	00		
4	Bills Receivable		2,300	00		
5	Benjamin Cone		850	00		
1	To Stock				10,864	36
1	Stock		763	00		
5	To Lee, Judson, & Lee				475	50
6	" Pierce & Wilson				287	50
<hr/> April 4th. <hr/>						
2	Merchandise	Dr.	541	30		
6	To Bills Payable				541	30
2	Merchandise	Dr.	634	96		
6	To Bills Payable				634	96
<hr/> April 9th. <hr/>						
7	Joseph M. Demmon	Dr.	239	18		
2	To Merchandise				239	18
<hr/> April 12th. <hr/>						
4	Bills Receivable	Dr.	201	43		
2	To Merchandise				201	43
<hr/> April 14th. <hr/>						
3	Cash	Dr.	221	88		
2	To Merchandise				221	88
<hr/> April 16th. <hr/>						
8	Charles D. Campbell	Dr.	602	82		
2	To Merchandise				602	82
			14,068	93	14,068	93

Lyons, Monday, April 16th, 1849.<sup>2</sup>

Cash	Dr.	85 54	
To Merchandise			85 54
April 19th.			
Merchandise	Dr.	213 14	
To H. H. Smith			213 14
Joseph M. Demmon	Dr.	154 46	
To Merchandise			154 46
April 20th.			
Bank of Geneva	Dr.	2,000 00	
To Cash			2,000 00
April 23d.			
H. B. Holbrook	Dr.	167 50	
To Merchandise			167 50
April 25th.			
Flour	Dr.	2,000 00	
To Bank of Geneva			1,000 00
" Bills Payable			1,000 00
April 26th.			
H. H. Smith's Consignment	Dr.	18 75	
To Cash			18 75
J. C. Dickson	Dr.	24 75	
To Merchandise			24 75
April 27th.			
Consignment to New York	Dr.	2,205 25	
To Flour			2 000 00
" Cash			205 25
		6,869 39	6,869 39

<sup>3</sup> Lyons, Friday, April 27th, 1849.

Charles D. Campbell	Dr.	442	50		
To Merchandise				442	50
<hr/> April 30th. <hr/>					
Lee, Judson, & Lee	Dr.	475	50		
To Bills Payable				475	50
Cash	Dr.	164	50		
To Merchandise				164	50
Cash	Dr.	896	58		
To Merchandise				896	58
Expense Account	Dr.	124	00		
To Cash				124	00
Bank of Geneva	Dr.	500	00		
To Cash				500	00
		2,603	08	2,603	08

Lyons, Tuesday, May 1st, 1849. <sup>4</sup>

Merchandise	Dr.	496 00	
To Carleton, Frothingham, & Co.			496 00
<hr/> May 3d. <hr/>			
Merchandise Co. A.	Dr.	1,250 00	
To Cash			625 00
.. Robert O. Fulton			625 00
<hr/> May 5th. <hr/>			
Jameson, Willard, & Co.	Dr.	227 00	
To Merchandise			227 00
<hr/> May 7th. <hr/>			
Charles D. Campbell	Dr.	42 00	
To H. H. Smith's Consignment			42 00
<hr/> May 8th. <hr/>			
H. B. Holbrook	Dr.	352 75	
To Merchandise			352 75
<hr/> May 10th. <hr/>			
Joseph M. Demmon	Dr.	212 00	
To Merchandise			212 00
<hr/> May 14th. <hr/>			
Bills Payable	Dr.	475 50	
To Cash			475 50
Bills Receivable	Dr.	427 00	
To Merchandise			427 00
<hr/> May 15th. <hr/>			
Cash	Dr.	1,550 00	
To Merchandise Co. A.			1,550 00
		5,032 25	5,032 25



<sup>5</sup> Lyons, Tuesday, May 15th, 1849.

Merchandise Co. A.	Dr.	82	75	
To Cash				5 25
" Commission				77 50
<hr/> May 16th. <hr/>				
Cash	Dr.	500	00	
To Chas. D. Campbell				500 00
Cash	Dr.	250	00	
To Merchandise				250 00
Merchandise Co. A.	Dr.	217	25	
To Profit and Loss				108 62
" B. O. Fulton				108 63
<hr/> May 18th. <hr/>				
Flour	Dr.	950	00	
To Benjamin Cone				850 00
" Cash				100 00
<hr/> May 21st. <hr/>				
Cash	Dr.	22	65	
To Merchandise				22 65
<hr/> May 22d. <hr/>				
Cash	Dr.	100	00	
To J. M. Demmon				100 00
Franklin S. Clarke	Dr.	55	00	
To Flour				55 00
		2,177	65	2,177 65

*Lyons, Thursday, May 24th, 1849.<sup>6</sup>*

<i>Carleton, Frothingham, &amp; Co.</i>		<i>Dr.</i>	496	00		
<i>To Cash</i>					496	00
<hr/> <i>May 26th.</i> <hr/>						
<i>Cash</i>		<i>Dr.</i>	2,775	00		
<i>To Consignment N. York</i>					2,775	00
<hr/> <i>May 29th.</i> <hr/>						
<i>Cash</i>		<i>Dr.</i>	103	50		
<i>To Merchandise</i>					103	50
<hr/> <i>May 31st.</i> <hr/>						
<i>Cash</i>		<i>Dr.</i>	2,000	62		
<i>To Merchandise</i>					2,000	62
<i>Expense Account</i>		<i>Dr.</i>	250	75		
<i>To Cash</i>					250	75
<i>Bank of Geneva</i>		<i>Dr.</i>	1,000	00		
<i>To Cash</i>					1,000	00
<i>Private Account</i>		<i>Dr.</i>	124	00		
<i>To Cash</i>					124	00
<i>Bills Payable</i>		<i>Dr.</i>	1,000	00		
<i>To Cash</i>					1,000	00
			7,749	87	7,749	87

7 Lyons, Friday, June 1st, 1849.

Jameson, Willard, & Co.	Dr.	91 50	
To Merchandise			91 50
H. B. Holbrook	Dr.	175 00	
To H. H. Smith's Consignmt.			175 00
June 2d.			
Cash	Dr.	997 50	
To Flour			997 50
H. H. Smith's Consignment	Dr.	198 25	
To Commission			10 85
" H. H. Smith			187 40
June 4th.			
Charles D. Campbell	Dr.	155 25	
To Merchandise			155 25
Cash	Dr.	250 00	
To H. B. Holbrook.			250 00
June 5th.			
Bills Payable	Dr.	634 96	
To Cash			616 44
" Interest			18 52
Isaac C. Dickson	Dr.	25 00	
To Cash			25 00
June 8th.			
Merchandise	Dr.	1,000 00	
Bills Receivable	"	375 00	
To Cash			1,250 00
" Profit and Loss			125 00
		3,902 46	3,902 46

Lyons, Saturday, June 9th, 1849. <sup>8</sup>

Bills Receivable	Dr.	480 00	
To Merchandise			480 00
Real Estate	Dr.	1,600 00	
To Cash			200 00
" Bills Receivable			427 00
" Bank of Geneva			500 00
" J. M. Demmon			473 00
June 15th.			
Cash	Dr.	55 00	
To Franklin S. Clarke			55 00
Bills Receivable	Dr.	250 00	
To H. B. Holbrook			250 00
June 18th.			
Cash	Dr.	469 27	
Interest	"	10 73	
To Bills Receivable			480 00
June 20th.			
Cash	Dr.	1,000 00	
Merchandise	"	1,000 00	
To Real Estate			2,000 00
June 23d.			
Cash	Dr.	50 00	
To Profit and Loss			50 00
June 25th.			
Cash	Dr.	1,018 27	
To Bills Receivable			1,000 00
" Interest			18 27
		5,933 27	5,933 27

*Lyons, Monday, June 25th, 1849.*

Consignment to Albany	Dr.	602	00		
To Bills Payable				550	00
" Cash				52	00
<hr/> June 26th. <hr/>					
Cash	Dr.	305	43		
To Bills Receivable				300	00
" Interest				5	43
<hr/> June 28th. <hr/>					
Cash	Dr.	250	00		
To Bills Receivable				250	00
Merchandise	Dr.	173	50		
To H. H. Smith				173	50
<hr/> June 29th. <hr/>					
Cash	Dr.	1,018	08		
To Bills Receivable				1,000	00
" Interest				18	08
<hr/> June 30th. <hr/>					
Cash	Dr.	1,260	00		
To Merchandise				1,260	00
Expense Account	Dr.	275	50		
To Cash				275	50
Private Account	Dr.	98	00		
To Cash				98	00
Expense Account	Dr.	150	00		
To Isaac C. Dickson				150	00
		4,132	51	4,132	51



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INDEX TO THE LEDGER.

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DOUBLE ENTRY.

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B		F	
<i>Bills Receivable</i>	4	<i>Flour</i>	10
<i>Bills Payable</i>	6	<i>Fulton, Robert O.</i>	13
<i>Bank of Geneva</i>	9		
C		H	
<i>Cash</i>	3	<i>Holbrook, Henry B.</i>	9
<i>Cone, Benjamin</i>	5		
<i>Campbell, Charles D.</i>	8		
<i>Consignment to New York</i>	11		
<i>Carleton, Frothingm, &amp; Co.</i>	12		
<i>Commission</i>	14		
<i>Clarke, Franklin I.</i>	16	I	
<i>Consignment to Albany</i>	17	<i>Interest</i>	1
D		J	
<i>Demmon, Joseph M.</i>	7	<i>Jameson, Willard, &amp; Co.</i>	14
<i>Dickson, Isaac C.</i>	11		
E		L	
<i>Expense Account</i>	12	<i>Lee, Judson, &amp; Lee</i>	5

<p>M</p> <p><i>Merchandise</i></p> <p><i>Merchandise Co. A.</i></p>	<p>2</p> <p>13</p>	<p>U</p>
<p>P</p> <p><i>Pierce &amp; Wilson</i></p> <p><i>Profit and Loss</i></p> <p><i>Private Account</i></p>	<p>6</p> <p>15</p> <p>16</p>	<p>V</p>
<p>R</p> <p><i>Real Estate</i></p>	<p>17</p>	<p>W</p>
<p>S</p> <p><i>Stock</i></p> <p><i>Smith, H. H.</i></p> <p><i>Smith, H. H.'s Consign.</i></p>	<p>1</p> <p>8</p> <p>10</p>	<p>X</p>
<p>T</p>		<p>Y</p>



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LEDGER.

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DOUBLE ENTRY.

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Dr.

Stock.

Cr.

1849	1849				
Apr.	Apr.	1	763 00	2	By Sundries
July	July	11	222 00	1	" Profit and Loss (Ledger)
"			11,059 29		
			12,044 29		
					10,864 36
					1,179 93
					12,044 29

170

Dr.

Interest.

Cr.

1849	1849				
June	June	8	10 73	5	By Bills Payable
July	"	15	49 57	25	" Cash
	"			26	" do.
	"			29	" do.
			60 30		
					18 52
					18 27
					5 43
					18 08
					60 30

Dr.

Merchandise.

Dr.

[illegible]

Dr.

Cash.

Cr. 3

1849	To Stock	1	2,500 00	1849	By Bank of Geneva	2	2,000 00
Apr.	Merchandise	1	221 88	Apr.	" H. H. Smith's Consigt.	2	18 75
"	do.	2	85 54	"	Consignment to N. York	2	205 25
"	do.	3	104 50	"	Expense Account	3	124 00
"	do.	3	896 58	"	Bank of Geneva	3	500 00
May	do. Co. A.	4	1,550 00	"	Merchandise Co. A.	4	625 00
"	E. D. Campbell	5	500 00	"	Bills Payable	4	475 50
"	Merchandise	5	250 00	"	Merchandise Co. A.	5	5 25
"	do.	5	22 65	"	House	5	100 00
"	J. M. Demmon	5	100 00	"	Cartleton, H., & Co.	6	496 00
"	Consigt. to N. York	6	2,775 00	"	Expense Account	6	250 75
"	Merchandise	6	103 50	"	Bank of Geneva	6	1,000 00
"	do.	6	2,000 62	"	Private Account	6	124 00
"				"	Bills Payable	6	1,000 00
"				"	Bal. carried to page 19		4,245 77
			11,170 27				11,170 27

Dr.

Bills Receivable.

Dr.

[illegible]

3





Dr. Pierce & Wilson.

Cr.

1849	1849			
July	July	287 50	Apr.	2 By Stock
1 To Balance	1	287 50		

175

Bills Payable.

Dr.

Cr.

1849	1849			
May	Apr.	475 50	4 By Merchandise	1 541 30
"	"	6 1,000 00	" do.	1 634 96
June	"	7 634 96	" Flour	2 1,000 00
July	"	1,091 30	" Lee, Hudson, & Lee	3 475 50
	June		" Consignment Albany	9 550 00
		3,201 76		3,201 76





Dr.

## Bank of Geneva.

Cr. 9

1849			1849			
Apr. 20	To Cash	2	2,000 00	Apr. 25	By Flour	2 1,000 00
" 30	" do.	3	500 00	June 12	" Real Estate	8 500 00
May 31	" do.	6	1,000 00	July 1	" Balance	2,000 00
			<u>3,500 00</u>			<u>3,500 00</u>

Dr.

## Henry B. Holbrook.

Cr.

1849			1849			
Apr. 23	To Merchandise	2	167 50	Apr. 4	By Cash	7 250 00
May 8	" do.	4	352 75	June 15	" Bills Receivable	8 250 00
June 1	" H. H. Smith's Consigt.	7	175 00	July 1	" Balance	195 25
			<u>695 25</u>			<u>695 25</u>

10 Dr.

Flour.

Cr.

1849				1849			
Apr. 25	To Sundries	2	2,000 00	Apr. 27	By Consignment to N. York	2	2,000 00
May 18	" do.	5	950 00	May 22	" Franklin J. Clarke	5	55 00
July 1	" Profit & Loss (Ledger)	15	102 50	June 2	" Cash	7	997 50
			<u>3,052 50</u>				<u>3,052 50</u>

Dr.

W. H. Smith's Consignment.

Cr.

1849	To Cash	26	Apr.	1849	By Charles D. Campbell	7	May	4	42 00
	" Sundries	2	June		" H. B. Holbrook	1	June	7	175 00
									217 00
	</								





Dr.  
102

Expense Account.

Dr.

1849	Apr. 30	To Cash	3	124 00	1849	July	1	By Profit & Loss	15	800 25
	May 31	" do.	6	250 75						
	June 20	" do.	10	275 50						
	" "	" Isaac C. Dickson	10	150 00						
				800 25						

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Dr.

Carleton, Frothingham & Co.

Dr.

1849	May 24	To Cash	6	496 00	1849	May	1	By Merchandise	4	496 00
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Dr.

## Profit and Loss.

Cr. 13

1849	30	To Expense Account (Ledger)	12	800 25	1849	16	By Merchandise Co. A.	5	108 62
June	1	"	1	1,179 93	May	8	" Sundries	8	125 00
July					June	23	" Cash	9	50 00
					"	30	" Merchandise	18	488 49
					"	"	" Flour	10	102 50
					"	"	" Consignment to N. York	11	509 75
					"	"	" Commission	14	86 25
					"	"	" Interest	1	49 57
					"	"	" Real Estate	17	400 00
									<u>1,980 18</u>

(\* See Ledger pages)





Dr. Cr. 17

*Real Estate.*

1849	June	12	To Sundries	8	1,600 00	1849	June	20	By Sundries	8	2,000 00
July	1		" Profit & Loss (Ledger.)	15	400 00						
					2,000 00						2,000 00

*Consignment to Albany.*

Cr.

Dr.

1849	June	25	To Sundries	9	602 00	1849	July	1	By Balance		602 00
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18. Dr.

Merchandise.

Cr.

1849	To Bal. brought from page 2	1849	By Bills Receivable	4	427 00
June 8	" Sundries	May 14	" Cash	5	250 00
" 20	" Real Estate	" 21	" do.	5	22 65
" 28	" W. H. Smith	" 29	" do.	6	103 50
July 1	" Profit and Loss (Ledger)	" 31	" do.	6	2,000 02
		June 1	" Jameson, W., & Co.	7	91 50
		" 4	" E. D. Campbell	7	155 25
		" 10	" B. Receivable	8	480 00
		" 30	" Cash	9	1,200 00
		" "	" Balance		978 34
					<u>5,768 86</u>



## TRIAL BALANCE.

The Trial Balance is taken to ascertain whether the Journal entries have been correctly transferred to the Ledger, and may be made as follows:—1st. Rule a sheet of paper with double money columns, and head it “Trial Balance,” with *Dr.* over the left, and *Cr.* over the right-hand money columns. 2d. Write the names of the Ledger accounts in the open space at the left, and also on the same line in the open space on the right, and, after adding the two sides of each account, place the amount of the *Dr.* side in the *Dr.* column, and the *Cr.* side in the *Cr.* column opposite the name thus written. 3d. Add the *Dr.* and *Cr.* columns of the Trial Balance, and if they foot alike, the books are supposed to be correctly posted. This proof should be taken as often as once a month.

NOTE.—The student must examine carefully the Trial Balance that is found on the two following pages. By noticing how the above rules have been applied he will be able to understand the purpose of this sheet. It is customary, after drawing off or making the “Trial Balance,” to label them, and, folding them neatly, to place them in a package together, so that they may be readily referred to. In order to familiarize himself with the “Trial Balance,” let the pupil draw up a “Trial Balance” of the preceding accounts, and then compare it with the one found on the next page. On the following pages three methods are given—all, however, involving the same principle, and obtaining the same result.



Dr.

Trial Balance.

Cr.

1849 July	1	1849 July	1	1849 July	1	1849 July	1
	Amount brought up		Amount brought up		Amount brought up		Amount brought up
	Robert O. Tullon	46,072 68	Robert O. Tullon	318 50	Robert O. Tullon	45,062 11	Robert O. Tullon
	Jameson, Willard & Co.		Jameson, Willard & Co.		Jameson, Willard & Co.	733 63	Jameson, Willard & Co.
	Commission		Commission		Commission	86 25	Commission
	Profit & Loss		Profit & Loss		Profit & Loss	283 62	Profit & Loss
	Private Account	222 00	Private Account		Private Account		Private Account
	Interest	10 73	Interest		Interest	60 30	Interest
	Real Estate	1,000 00	Real Estate		Real Estate	2,000 00	Real Estate
	Consignment to Albany	602 00	Consignment to Albany		Consignment to Albany		Consignment to Albany
		<u>48,825 91</u>				<u>48,825 91</u>	



Dr.

## Trial Balance (2d Method.)

Cr.

1849 July	1	Merchandise	1849 July	1	Stock	10,101 30
	2	Cash	489 85		Pierce & Wilson	287 50
	3	Bills Receivable	8,402 38		Bills Payable	1,091 30
	4	J. M. Demmon	576 43		H. H. Smith	576 14
	7	E. D. Campbell	32 64		Flour	102 50
	8	Bank of Geneva	742 57		J. C. Dickson	100 25
	9	H. B. Holbrook	2,000 00		Consignment to N. York	569 75
	9	Expense Account	195 25		Robert O. Fullon	733 63
	12	Jameson, Willard & Co.	800 25		Commission	86 25
	14	Private Account	318 50		Profit & Loss	283 62
	16	Consignment to Albany	222 00		Interest	49 57
	17		602 00		Real Estate	400 00
			<u>14,381 87</u>			<u>14,381 87</u>





## BALANCE SHEET.

Merchants as often as once, and sometimes twice, a year balance their Ledgers, and make out what is termed a Balance Sheet. This sheet exhibits, in a condensed form, a statement of their mercantile affairs, and forms the materials for opening a new set of books, containing on the *Dr.* side the debts due them, cash on hand, and the value of merchandise or other property remaining unsold; and on the *Cr.* side the amount of their indebtedness to others. The difference between the two sides is of course their net capital.

## DIRECTIONS FOR MAKING A BALANCE SHEET.

1st. Write "Balance Sheet" at the top of a page in the Ledger.

2d. Take an inventory of all property unsold, and make the accounts representing the property *Cr.* "By Balance" for the value of what remains unsold; then place the name of the account, and the same amount, on the *Dr.* side of the Balance Sheet.

3d. Ascertain what accounts show a gain or loss on the business, and balance these accounts "To" or "By Profit and Loss" for the difference; then turn to the "Profit and Loss" account, and enter the title of the account, and the amount, if a gain, on the *Cr.* side, or, if a loss, on the *Dr.* side of said account.

4th. Balance Private account and Profit and Loss "To" or "By Stock." If the Profit and Loss account shows a gain, carry it to the *Cr.* side; if a loss, to the *Dr.* side of the Stock account.

5th. Balance all other accounts, except Stock, "To" or "By Balance." If the *Dr.* side is the largest, make the account *Cr.* "By Balance" for the difference, and enter the name of the account, and the amount, on the *Dr.* side of the Balance Sheet; or if the *Cr.* side is the largest, make it *Dr.* "To Balance" for the difference, and enter the name of the account, and the amount, on the *Cr.* side of the Balance Sheet.

6th. Balance Stock account "To" or "By Balance" for the difference, and, if the operation of balancing is correctly performed, the balance of this account will exactly balance the Balance Sheet.

Dr.

## Balance Sheet.

Cr.

1849 July	2	Merchandise	18	978 34	1849 July	2	Pierce & Wilson	5	287 50
	19	Cash	19	8,402 38		5	Bills Payable	5	1,091 30
	4	Bills Receivable	4	576 43		6	H. W. Smith	6	576 14
	5	J. M. Demmon	5	32 64		8	J. E. Dickson	8	100 25
	6	Charles D. Campbell	6	742 57		9	Robert O. Sullivan	9	733 63
	6	Bank of Geneva	6	2,000 00		1	By Stock	1	11,059 29
	7	H. B. Holbrook	7	195 25					
	10	Jameson, Willard & Co.	10	318 50					
	12	Consignment to Albany	12	602 00					
				13,848 11					13,848 11

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INVENTORY-BOOK.

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DOUBLE ENTRY.

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<sup>1</sup> *Inventory of Merchandise, taken April 2d, 1849.*

E	1 Case Gingham	960 Yds. at .10	96 00
2	" do.	1926 " " .15	288 90
2	" do.	1842 " " .12	221 04
1	" Prints	1000 " " .08	80 00
2	" do.	2125 " " .10	212 50
2	" do.	2146 " " $.11\frac{1}{4}$	241 42
4	Bales Cotton Check	2400 " " .10	240 00
8	" " Tickings	3600 " " .13	468 00
5	" " Drillings	2250 " " .09	202 50
3	Cases Satinets	1800 " " .55	990 00
2	" Cassimeres	800 " " 1.25	1,000 00
4	Pk. Extra F. Bk. do.	162 " " 2.00	324 00
4	" Super. Bk. B. Cloth	100 " " 4.50	450 00
2	" Blue Bk. B. Cloth	50 " " 2.50	125 00
2	" Extra F. Bk. B. Cloth	50 " " 5.50	275 00
			<hr/> 5,214 36

*Inventory of Notes.*

1	Given by Benjamin Cone, March 26th, 1849, at 3 months, due June 26th and 29th, for	1,000 00
1	Given by Samuel Sampson, Mar. 22d, 1849, at 3 months, due June 22d and 25th, for	1,000 00
1	Given by J. M. Demmon, Mar. 23d, 1849, at 3 months, due June 23d and 6th, for	300 00
		<hr/> 2,300 00

*Inventory of Accounts.*

Benjamin Cone	850 00
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INVOICE-BOOK.

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DOUBLE ENTRY.

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1 New York, April 4th, 1849.

E Levi S. Fullon

Bot. of Suydam, Reed & Co.			
2 Hhds. St Croix Sugar	2098 lbs.	at .0	125 88
4 " N. O. Molasses	512 galls.	" .34	174 08
10 Bags Laguayra Coffee	1122 lbs.	" $.7\frac{1}{4}$	81 35
6 " Java Coffee	675 "	" .9	60 75
6 " Pepper	732 "	" $.6\frac{1}{4}$	45 75
4 Bbls. Rice	824 "	" $3\frac{1}{2}$	28 84
3 Hogs Ginger	336 "	" .7	23 52
Cartage			1 13
			541 30

New York, April 4th, 1849.

E Levi S. Fullon

Bot. of Geo. W. Betts & Co.			
3 B. Super Ing. Carpeting	297 Yds.	at .85	252 45
4 " Extra fine do.	416 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	" $.62\frac{1}{2}$	260 31
2 " do. do.	202 "	" .60	121 20
Wrappers			1 00
Reced. Paymt. by Note at 6 mos.			634 96
Geo. W. Betts & Co.			

Utica, April 19th, 1849.

E Levi S. Fullon

Bot. of H. H. Smith			
1 Bale No. 625	800		
1 " " 632	812		
1 " " 653	828		
1 " " 655	839		
3279 Yds. Sheetting at $6\frac{1}{2}$			213 14

This is thought sufficient to illustrate the use and method of keeping this Book.

*W. C. Bond*

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*W. C.* SALES-BOOK.

*W. C. Bond*

DOUBLE ENTRY.

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*1 Lyons, Monday, April 9th, 1849.*

<i>E Sold Joseph M. Demmon on Acct.</i>				
2	<i>Bs. Prints</i>	68 Yds. at	.9	6 12
3	<i>" do.</i>	112 " "	.11 $\frac{1}{4}$	12 60
2	<i>" Gingham</i>	62 " "	.18	11 16
1	<i>" do.</i>	29 " "	.12 $\frac{1}{4}$	3 55
1	<i>" S. F. Bk. Cassimere</i>	38 " "	2.12 $\frac{1}{2}$	80 75
1	<i>" do. do. B. Cloth</i>	25 " "	5.00	125 00
				239 18
<i>April 12th.</i>				
<i>E Sold Jameson, Willard &amp; Co. on Note 6 mo.</i>				
1	<i>Piece Bk. Cassimere</i>	41 Yds.	2.12 $\frac{1}{2}$	87 13
3	<i>" Satinet</i>	72 "	.65	46 80
1	<i>Bale Ticking</i>	450 "	.15	67 50
				201 43
<i>April 14th.</i>				
<i>E Sold John Adams &amp; Son for Cash</i>				
1	<i>Piece Extra F. Bro. Cloth</i>	25 Yds.	6.00	150 00
1	<i>" Blue Bk. do.</i>	25 "	2.87 $\frac{1}{2}$	71 88
				221 88
<i>April 16th.</i>				
<i>E Sold Charles D. Campbell on Acct.</i>				
1	<i>Case Satinets</i>	600 Yds.	.62 $\frac{1}{2}$	375 00
2	<i>Bs. Cassimere</i>	49 "	1.50	73 50
1	<i>" Super F. Bro. Cloth</i>	25 "	5.00	125 00
2	<i>" Gingham</i>	58 "	.12 $\frac{1}{2}$	7 25
1	<i>" do.</i>	27 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	.18	4 95
4	<i>" Prints</i>	112 "	.9	10 08
2	<i>" do.</i>	64 "	.11	7 04
				602 82
<i>E Sold A. F. Harvey for Cash</i>				
1	<i>Piece Super Ingn. Carpeting</i>	91 Yds.	.94	85 54

*Lyons, Thursday, April 19th, 1849. <sup>2</sup>*

<i>E Sold Joseph M. Demmon on Acct.</i>			
1 Hhd. N. O. Molasses	120 Galls. at .38	45	60
1 " St. C. Sugar	1144 lbs. " .7	77	98
1 Bbl. Rice	214 " " .4	8	56
1 Bag Java Coffee	108 " " .10½	11	34
1 " Laguayra do.	122 " " .9	10	98
		154	46

*April 23d.*

<i>E Sold Henry B. Holbrook on Acct.</i>			
1 Piece Bk. Bro. Cloth	25 Yds. 4.50	112	50
1 " do. Cassimere	27½ " 2.00	55	00
		167	50

*April 28th.*

<i>E Sold Charles D. Campbell on Acct.</i>			
1 Bale Ticking	450 Yds. .15	67	50
1 Case Satinet	600 " .62½	375	00
		442	50

The foregoing is thought sufficient to illustrate clearly the use and method of keeping the Sales-Book. The letter E in the margin denotes that the transaction has been entered in the Day-Book, and by an examination it will be found that the transactions correspond with the entries made in that Book.



## PRACTICAL EXERCISES.

The following is a Memorandum of the business transactions for the month of June, which the learner may record in the Day-book, journalize, post, take a Trial Balance, balance the Ledger accounts, and make out a Balance Sheet, as in the preceding form.

## MEMORANDUM.

## JUNE.

3d. I have this day commenced business with effects and debts, as shown by the "Balance Sheet" in the preceding form. 5th. Received per boat *Emerald*, Collins master, an invoice of goods shipped by Stewart & Co., pursuant to my order, amounting to \$956. Paid freight and charges in cash, \$46.75. 6th. Sold Henry B. Holbrook merchandise, amounting, per S. B., to \$56. Sold Henry Holmes, for cash, merchandise, amounting, per S. B., to \$97.63. 9th. Bot. of Daniel Jones, for cash, merchandise, amounting, per S. B., to \$48.96. 12th. Sold Joseph M. Demmon, on account, merchandise, per S. B., \$73.19. Received from F. S. Bogue, Albany, an account sales of flour consigned to him, June 25th; net proceeds, \$698, for which he has remitted me a check on the Bank of Geneva. 14th. Sold David Coleman, for cash, merchandise, per S. B., \$139.64; Jameson, Willard, & Co., on account, merchandise, per S. B., \$158.50. Deposited in the Bank of Geneva, \$700. 16th. Accepted Stewart & Co.'s draft on me, at 30 days' sight, for \$956. 19th. Received from Henry B. Holbrook cash, to balance account. Bot., for cash, of J. & H. Mirick, 100 bbls. of flour, at \$5.50, which I immediately sold for \$6 per bbl. 20th. Received per boat *Swan*, H. Denman master, from N. Y., an invoice of broadcloth, amounting, per invoice, to \$316, consigned to me by Cromwell, Haight, & Co., to be sold on their account; paid freight and charges in cash, \$10. 21st. Sold Charles D. Campbell merchandise, per S. B., \$46. Deposited cash in the Geneva Bank, \$1000. 24th. Sold Thomas Collins 32 yds. Cromwell, Haight, & Co.'s broadcloth, at \$4.50. Received, in payment, his note at 60 days for one-half, and cash for the balance. 28th. Bot. of John H. Holmes his house and lot on Broad Street, for \$2000. Gave in payment, cash, \$1000, and my note for the balance. Sold Lewis & Herrick the remainder of Cromwell, Haight, & Co.'s broadcloth, for \$300. Charles D. Campbell has paid me cash to balance his account. 30th. Made up an account sales of Cromwell, Haight, & Co.'s consignment; my commission on sales, 5 per cent. Joseph M. Demmon has paid me cash to balance his account. Sold William W. Hart, on his note at 90 days, merchandise, amounting, per S. B., to \$216. Paid Isaac C. Dixon his salary for one month, \$50. Store expenses, per Expense-book, amount to \$47. Cash sales of merchandise this month, \$163. Merchandise unsold, per inventory taken this day, amounts to \$893.20.

## FORM FOR RETAILERS.

## DOUBLE ENTRY.

THE books necessary for this form are the Day-book, Journal, Ledger, Petty Cash-book, Monthly Cash-book, Merchandise-book, Bank-book, Bill-book, and Expense-book.

The *Day-book*, *Journal*, *Ledger*, and *Petty Cash-book* are the same as those in the "Merchants' Form," Single Entry; also the manner of Journalizing and posting.

*Monthly Cash-book* is a book in which the sum total of the receipts and disbursements of cash are entered daily from the Petty Cash-book; and at posting, the sum total for the month of the debits is transferred to the *Dr.* side, and the sum total of the credits to the *Cr.* side of the cash account, in the Ledger.

*Merchandise-book*.—This book is kept to show the amount paid and received for merchandise. Both the *Dr.* and *Cr.* sides of this book are ruled with double money-columns—for cash purchases and credit purchases; and for cash sales and credit sales. The amount of merchandise on hand commencing business, also the amount of merchandise purchased, should be entered, with the date, on the *Dr.* side of this book, "To Cash," "To Bills Payable," or "To Sundries," as the case may be; or if purchased on credit, make it *Dr.* to the individual of whom it was purchased.

If there should be several purchases on the same day, make it *Dr.* to "Sundries" for the sum total.

Every night, at the close of business, the amount of the cash sales for the day should be entered in the cash columns, on the *Cr.* side of this book. At the close of the month, the credit sales for each day should be added in the Day-book, and entered in the left-hand margin of said book, opposite the date, (being careful not to add any that are marked "Returned" in the margin;) from thence transferred to the credit columns of the *Cr.* side of this book. At posting, the sum total of the debits should be transferred to the *Dr.* side, and the sum total of the credits to the *Cr.* side of the Merchandise account in the Ledger.

At the time of balancing the books, by taking an inventory of the merchandise unsold, and placing its value to the *Cr.* side of the Merchandise account in the Ledger, the difference between the two sides of this account will show the gain or loss on merchandise.

*Bank-book.*—This is a book usually given by banks to persons depositing money with them. On the *Dr.* side is entered all sums deposited, with the date and name of the individual by whom deposited. This is done by the receiving clerk. At the close of the month, the amount drawn out should be placed on the *Cr.* side, and the book balanced.

The sum total of the deposits for the month should be transferred to the *Dr.*, and the amount checked out during the month to the *Cr.* side of the bank account in the Ledger.

*Bills Receivable.*—All written obligations for the payment of money, which you hold against other individuals, are called Bills Receivable, and should be entered in this book when taken. When posting the month's transactions, the amount of bills received during the month should be transferred to the *Dr.* side of the Bills Receivable account in the Ledger; and the amount of all such bills which have been redeemed should be transferred to the *Cr.* side of the same account.

*Bills Payable.*—All written obligations for the payment of money, which you give to other persons, are called Bills Payable, and should be entered in this book when given. At the time of posting the month's transactions, the amount of such bills given should be transferred to the *Cr.* side of Bills Payable account in the Ledger; and the amount of all such bills which have been redeemed should be transferred to the *Dr.* side of the same account.

*Expense-book.*—This is a book in which a memorandum is kept of all sums paid or incurred by the merchant in conducting his business; such as store rent, clerk hire, freight, cartage, portorage, postage, advertising, fuel, &c. At the close of the month, the sum total of the expenses should be transferred to the *Dr.* side of the Expense account in the Ledger.

A memorandum of the transactions is given for the months of February and March, which the learner may record in the same manner as the month of January.

As this set of books is to be journalized the same as the "Merchant's Form," Single Entry, we have omitted the Journal entirely, leaving it for the learner to journalize for himself; and if he journalizes and posts correctly, his Ledger will agree with the Ledger in the book.

*Note.*—The sums to be posted from either the Cash-book, Merchandise-book, Bank-book, Bill-book, or Expense-book, may, at the book-keeper's option, be posted directly to the Ledger, or entered in the Journal, after the Day-book has been journalized and posted from there to the Ledger.

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DAY-BOOK.—RETAILER'S FORM.

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DOUBLE ENTRY.

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Rochester, Wednesday, Jan. 1st, 1851.

	Levi S. Fulton	Cr.	
	By Merchandise per Inventory		1,598 00
	" Cash		157 18
\$16.36	Thursday, Jan 2a.		
	James H. Hooker	Dr.	
	To 2½ Yds. Bro. Cloth	3.00	7 50
	" 1¼ " Silk Serge	1.50	1 88
	" 1 Doz. Large Buttons		75
	" ½ " Small do.	.25	13
	Lemuel Potter	Dr.	
	To 3 Yds. Cassimere	2.00	6 00
	" Buttons		10
\$15.55	Saturday, Jan. 4th.		
	Paid James Jameson	Dr.	
	To 3 lbs. Sugar	.10	30
	Berkley Gillett, Wife	Dr.	
	To 10 Yds. Silk	1.50	15 00
	" 5 Pks. Silk	.05	25
\$1.50	Monday, Jan. 6th.		
	Lucius Clark	Dr.	
	To 15 lbs. Sugar	.10	1 50
\$4.10	Wednesday, Jan. 8th.		
	William F. Campbell	Dr.	
	To 16¼ lbs. Sugar	.08	1 30
	" 1 oz. Nutmegs		12
	" 1 " Cloves		13

Rochester, Wednesday, Jan. 8th, 1851. <sup>2</sup>

	Lysander Woodward	Dr.	
	To 1 Bbl. Salt		1 25
	" 16 $\frac{1}{4}$ lbs. Mackerel	.08	1 30
\$14.75	Thursday, Jan. 9th		
	William W. Hart, Wife	Dr.	
	To 10 Yds. M. De Laine	.50	5 00
	" 5 Spools Thread	.05	25
	James H. Hooker	Dr.	
	To 20 lbs. Sugar	.10	2 00
	Eli B. Johnson	Dr.	
	To 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ Yds. Blk. Bro. Cloth	5.00	7 50
\$3.90	Saturday, Jan. 11th.		
	Henry L. Fulton	Dr.	
	To 10 lbs. Crushed Sugar	.12	1 20
	5 " Coffee	.14	70
	" 1 " Tea		75
	" 10 " Candles	.12 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 25
\$30.35	Monday, Jan. 13th.		
	Berkley Gillett	Dr.	
	To Cloth & Trimmings for Overcoat		15 00
	" 6 Yds. Cassimere	2.00	12 00
	John B. Smith	Dr.	
	To 33 $\frac{1}{2}$ Yds. Factory	.10	3 35
\$15.86	Tuesday, Jan. 14th.		
	William F. Campbell	Dr.	
	To 4 Yds. Cassimere	2.00	8 00



3 Rochester, Tuesday, Jan. 14th, 1851.

	Lucius Clark	Dr.	
	To 3 Yds. Blk. Cassimere	2.50	7 50
	" 3 " Factory	.10	30
	" Buttons		06
\$3.00	Thursday, Jan. 16th.		
	Lemuel Potter, Wife	Dr.	
	To 8 Yds. M. De Laine	.37½	3 00
\$2.56	Friday, Jan. 17th.		
	James H. Hooker	Dr.	
	To 32 Yds. Sheeting	.08	2 56
	McKnight & Pardee	Cr.	
	By Merchandise per Invoice		57 06
\$1.25	Monday, Jan. 20th.		
	William F. Campbell, Wife	Dr.	
	To 1 Pr. Kid Bushins		1 25
Rec'd.	Benjamin Hamillon	Dr.	
	To 1 Table Spread		2 50
\$6.80	Tuesday, Jan. 21st.		
	Henry L. Fulton, Wife	Dr.	
	To 6 Yds. Alpaca	1.00	6 00
	" 2 " Cambric	.10	20
	" 5 Yds. Silk	.04	20
	" 4 Yds. Jean	.10	40
\$5.25	Thursday, Jan. 23d.		
	Lysander Woodward, Wife	Dr.	
	To 20 Yds. Curtain Calico	.15	3 00
	" 1 Pr. Kid Gloves		75

Rochester, Thursday, Jan. 23d, 1851.

	Eli B. Johnson, Wife	Dr.	
	To $\frac{1}{2}$ Doz. Linen Hdkfs.	3.00	1 50
\$2.08	Saturday, Jan. 25th.		
	William W. Hart	Dr.	
	To 10 lbs. Sugar	.09	90
	" 4 " Coffee	.14	56
	" 3 " Candles	.12 $\frac{1}{2}$	38
	" 4 " Soap	.06	24
\$7.55	Tuesday, Jan. 28th.		
	Lucius Clark, Wife	Dr.	
	To 32 Yds. Bleached Factory	.12 $\frac{1}{2}$	4 00
	" 4 " Irish Linen	.75	3 00
	" 6 " Spoils Thread	.05	30
	" Buttons		25
	McKnight & Pardee	Dr.	
	To Cash		25 00
\$2.38	Wednesday, Jan. 29th.		
	Levi S. Fulton	Dr.	
	To 10 lbs. Sugar	.10	1 00
	" 1 " Tea		50
	William F. Campbell	Dr.	
	To 2 Galls. Molasses	.44	88

<sup>5</sup> Rochester, Thursday, Jan. 30th, 1851.

\$0.88	Lemuel Potter	Dr.	
	To 1 lb. Tea		75
	" 1 oz. Nutmegs		13
\$2.63	Friday, Jan. 31st.		
	Henry L. Fulton	Dr.	
	To 3 Yds. Satinet	.75	2 25
	" 3 " Jean	1.2½	38

## MEMORANDUM.

### FEBRUARY.

3d. Sold John R. Smith, per wife, 9 yds. calico, at 12½c., 2 yds. Bishop lawn, at 44c., and 2 linen handkerchiefs, at 31c.; James H. Hooker, 3 yds. gray cloth, at 75c.; and bought of him 28 lbs. butter, at 15c. 4th. Sold Berkley Gillett 50 lbs. sugar, at 7c., and 5 gals. molasses, at 40c. 5th. Sold William F. Campbell, per wife, 10 yds. calico, at 12c.; Henry L. Fulton, 1 pair kid buskins, at \$1.25, and 1 pair kid gloves, at 75c. 6th. Sold Lemuel Potter 28 yds. carpeting, at 75c. 8th. Sold William W. Hart 1 satin vest pattern, at \$3.25, 1 yd. cambric, at 10c., 1 yd. white do., at 13c., and ½ doz. buttons, at 6c. 10th. Sold Wm. F. Campbell 2½ yds. linen, at \$1, 10 yds. gingham, at 25c.; and he has paid me cash, \$10. 11th. Sold Eli B. Johnson, per wife, 10 yds. French merino, at \$1.25, 1½ yd. cambric, at 10c., and 6 skeins silk, at 4c.; John R. Smith, 3 yds. black cassimere, at \$1.75, and 2½ yds. factory, at 10c. 12th. Sold Henry L. Fulton 2 gals. lamp oil, at \$1. 14th. Sold Berkley Gillett, per daughter, 6 yds. parametta, at 75c., 1½ yd. cambric, at 10c., and 2 skeins silk, at 4c.; Lucius Clark, 15 lbs. nails, at 5c., and 1 gal. lamp oil, at \$1. 17th. Sold Eli B. Johnson 3½ yds. flannel, at 40c., 2 brooms, at 16c.; and he has paid me cash, \$8. 18th. Sold John R. Smith 50 lbs. sugar, at 8c., and 2 lbs. Young Hyson tea, at 75c.; Lysander Woodward, 9 yds. gingham, at 25c., 4 lbs. coffee, at 15c., ½ lb. cinnamon, at 44c., and 5 lbs. raisins, at 15c. 19th. Credited Townsend, Hamilton, & Co. for merchandise, per inventory, \$274. Sold James H. Hooker 1 pair rubbers, at \$1.13. 21st. Sold William

F. Campbell 1 silk pocket handkerchief, at 75c., and 1 cravat, at \$1.50. 22d. Sold Lucius Clark 8 yds. gingham, at 31c., and  $1\frac{1}{2}$  yd. of cambric, at 10c.; Henry L. Fulton, 5 lbs. pulverized sugar, at 11c. 24th. Sold Lemuel Potter, per wife, 24 yds. calico at 10c., 5 lbs. batting, at  $12\frac{1}{2}$ c., thread at 6c.; and bought of him  $5\frac{1}{2}$  lbs. butter, at 16c. 26th. Sold William W. Hart,  $5\frac{1}{2}$  yds. parametta, at 75c., 4 skeins silk, at 4c.; and he has paid me cash, \$7.50. 28th. Sold Levi S. Fulton 4 lbs. candles, at  $12\frac{1}{2}$ c.,  $5\frac{1}{2}$  lbs. butter, at 16c., and 1 lb. saleratus, at 8c.; William F. Campbell, per wife, 1 set fine blue tea ware, at \$3.50; and bought of him 56 lbs. dried apples, at 5c. Received from McKnight & Pardee merchandise, per invoice, at \$74.75; and paid them cash, \$50. Sold John R. Smith 2 bed cords, at 31c., and 2 yds. table linen, at 75c. Examined.

## MARCH.

1st. Deposited in Commercial Bank, this day, \$500. Sold Henry L. Fulton, 1 cravat at \$1.50, and 1 pair kid gloves, at \$1. William F. Campbell has paid me James Cone's note, due June 1st, for \$9.50. Samuel Cummings paid me for 3 yds. gray cloth, at 75c. 3d. Sold James H. Hooker, per wife, 6 yds. alpaca, at 75c., 1 yd. cambric, at 10c., and 2 skeins silk, at 4c.; John R. Smith, per wife, 1 yd. black silk, at \$1.25, and 1 cord and tassel, at \$1. 4th. Sold Berkley Gillett 1 pair kid gloves, at \$1. 6th. Sold Eli B. Johnson 36 yds. shirting, at  $12\frac{1}{2}$ c.,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  yds. linen, at \$1, and 6 spools thread, at 5c. 7th. Sold William F. Campbell 1 whitewash brush, at 75c., and 2 brooms, at 20c.; Lemuel Potter, 15 lbs. sugar, at 8c., 4 lbs. coffee, at 15c., 1 lb. Young Hyson tea, at 75c., 1 lb. saleratus, at 8c.; and bought of him  $10\frac{1}{2}$  lbs. butter, at 15c. 8th. Sold Lucius Clark 16 yds. carpeting, at 75c., and 1 piece binding, at 31c.; Henry L. Fulton, 9 yds. gingham, at 25c., and 1 yd. cambric, at 10c. 10th. Sold John R. Smith 1 satin vest pattern, at \$3, 1 yd. cambric, at 10c., and 1 yd. white do., at 13c. 13th. Sold William F. Campbell 9 yds. carpeting, at 50c., and 1 piece binding, at 31c.; James H. Hooker, 3 linen handkerchiefs, at 44c., and 1 silk do., at 75c. 14th. Sold Lysander Woodward 9 yds. ticking, at  $12\frac{1}{2}$ c., thread, at 12c.; and he has given me his note at 30 days, to balance his account, for \$11.37. 15th. Sold Berkley Gillett 30 yds. bleached factory, at  $12\frac{1}{2}$ c., 2 yds. linen, at 75c., and 6 spools thread, at 5c. 18th. Sold Lemuel Potter  $\frac{1}{2}$  yd. linen, at \$1, and 1 pair gloves, at 44c. 20th. Lucius Clark has paid me cash, \$10. Sold William F. Campbell 1 vest pattern, at \$1.75, 1 yd. cambric, at 10c., and  $\frac{3}{4}$  yd. wigan, at 12c. 21st. Sold Berkley Gillett 9 lbs. sugar at 10c., 4 lbs.

rice, at 6c., and 4 lbs. coffee, at  $12\frac{1}{2}$ c.; Eli B. Johnson, 1 looking-glass, at \$6. 24th. Sold James H. Hooker  $3\frac{1}{2}$  lbs. soap, at 6c., and 10 lbs. candles, at  $12\frac{1}{2}$ c. 26th. Sold Henry L. Fulton 24 yds. calico, at 10c., 3 lbs. batting, at 12c., and thread, at 10c.; William W. Hart, 3 yds. ribbon, at 25c., and  $\frac{3}{4}$  yd. silk, at \$1. 27th. Sold John R. Smith 10 lbs. nails, at 5c., 8 lbs. cod-fish, at 4c.; and he has paid me cash, \$15. 29th. Sold Lemuel Potter 10 yds. French calico, at 18c.; Berkley Gillett, 10 lbs. crushed sugar, at 11c., and 1 lb. Young Hyson tea, at 75c.; Eli B. Johnson, 1 pair morocco buskins, at \$1.13. 31st. Henry L. Fulton has paid me cash, \$15. Sold William W. Hart 10 yds. curtain calico, at 15c.; Berkley Gillett, 2 yds. broadcloth, at \$4.50,  $\frac{1}{2}$  yd. padding, at 38c.,  $\frac{1}{2}$  yd. silk serge, at \$1.13, 2 yds. twist, at 4c.; and he has paid me cash, \$20. Sold Levi S. Fulton 10 lbs. sugar, at 10c., 9 yds. gingham, at 25c., 5 lbs. raisins, at 15c., 1 oz. nutmegs, at 13c., and 1 oz. cloves, at 12c. Examined.



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INDEX AND LEDGER.

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DOUBLE ENTRY.

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Dr.

Levi S. Fulton.

Cr.

1851	1851			
Jan.	Jan.	By Sundries		1 1755 18
Feb.	Feb.	do.	1 50	10 439 42
Mar.	Mar.	do.	1 40	
		Balance	13 2187 25	
			11 30	
			2194 00	2194 00

217

Dr.

James G. Hooker.

Cr.

1851	1851			
Jan.	Jan.	To Sundries		4 20
Feb.	Feb.	do.	14 32	22 21
Mar.	Mar.	do.	3 38	
			8 21	
			26 41	26 41
			22 21	

P

Apr. To Balance Brought Down

Dr.

Lemuel Potter.

Cr.

1851		1851			
Jan.	To Sundries	9 98	Feb.	By 5 lbs. Butter	88
Feb.	" do.	24 09	Mar.	" 10½ " do.	1 58
Mar.	" do.	5 37	"	Balance	30 98
		39 44			39 44
Apr.	To Balance Brought Down	36 98			

218

Dr.

Berkeley Gillett.

Cr.

1851		1851			
Jan.	To Sundries	42 25	Mar.	By Cash	20 00
Feb.	" do.	10 23	"	Balance	52 35
Mar.	" do.	10 87			
		72 35			72 35
Apr.	To Balance Brought Down	52 35			

Dr.

Lucius Clark.

Cr.

1851			1851				
Jan.	To Sundries	2	10 01	Mar.	By Cash	13	10 00
Feb.	" do.	7	4 38	"	"	11	23 60
Mar.	" do.	13	12 31		Balance		
			33 60				33 60
Apr.	To Balance Brought Down		23 60				

219

Dr.

Wm. F. Campbell.

Cr.

1851			1851				
Jan.	To Sundries	2	11 68	Feb.	By Sundries	6	12 80
Feb.	" do.	6	11 95	Mar.	Bills Receivable	10	9 50
Mar.	" do.	10	7 90	"	Balance	11	9 23
			31 53				31 53
Apr.	To Balance Brought Down		9 23				



Dr.

Eli B. Johnson.

Cr.

1851		1851			
Jan.	To Sundries				
Feb.	" do.	9 00	Feb.	By Cash	8 00
Mar.	" do.	14 01	Mar.	" Balance	30 04
		14 43			
		38 04			38 04
		30 04			
Apr.	To Balance Brought Down				

221

Dr.

Henry L. Fulton.

Cr.

1851		1851			
Jan.	To Sundries				
Feb.	" do.	13 33	Mar.	By Cash	15 00
Mar.	" do.	4 55	" Balance	"	10 59
		7 71			
		25 59			25 59
		10 59			
Apr.	To Balance Brought Down				



Dr.

John P. Smith.

Dr.

1851	To	33½ Yds. Factory	3	3 35	1851	By	Cash	11	15 00
Jan.					Mar.				
Feb.		Sundries	5	15 75	"		Balance	11	10 40
Mar.		do.	11	6 30					
				25 40					25 40
Apr.	To	Balance Brought Down		10 40					

222

Dr.

McKnight & Pardee.

Dr.

1851	To Cash		1851	By Merchandise	
Jan.	"	25 00	Jan.	"	4
Feb.	do.	50 00	Feb.	do.	8
Mars	Balance	56 75			
		131 75			131 75
			Apr.	By Balance Brought Down	56 75

Dr.

Merchandise.

Cr. 7

1851	To Sundries	4	1736 50	1851	By Sundries	4	545 43
Jan.	" do.	8	614 91	Jan.	" do.	8	989 05
Feb.	" do.	14	254 33	Feb.	" do.	14	1389 73
Mar.	" Profit & Loss	10	786 47	Mar.	" Balance	"	468 00
			3392 21				3392 21

Dr.

Cash.

Cr.

1851	To Sundries	4	566 16	1851	By Sundries	4	210 66
Jan.	" do.	8	912 50	Jan.	" do.	9	351 80
Feb.	" do.	14	1359 13	Feb.	" do.	14	2070 13
Mar.			2837 79	Mar.	Balance	11	205 20
							2837 79



Dr.

Bills Payable.

Dr.

<u>1851</u>	To Balance		11		1851	By Sundries	9	71 74
				181 99		" do.	14	110 25
				181 99				181 99
						Apr. By Balance Brought Down		181 99

225

Q.

Bills Receivable.

Dr.

1851						
Mar.	To Sundries	14	20 87		By Balance	11 20 87
Apr.	To Balance Brought Down		20 87			

10 Dr.

# Commercial Bank.

Cr.

1851			1851		
Mar.	To Cash	14	1800 00	Mar.	By Balance
				11	1800 00
Apr.	To Balance Brought Down		1800 00		

Dr.

# Profit & Loss.

Cr.

1851			1851		
Mar.	To Expense Account	8	347 05	Mar.	By Merchandise
"	" Levi S. Tullon	1	439 42		
			786 47	4	786 47
					786 47

Dr.

Trial Balance.\*

Cr.

1851		1851			
Mar.	Levi J. Fulton	7 21	Mar.	Levi J. Fulton	1 17 55
	James H. Hooper	26 41		James H. Hooper	1 4 20
2	Lemuel Potter	39 44	2	Lemuel Potter	2 2 40
"	Berkley Gillett	72 35	2	Berkley Gillett	2 20 00
3	Lucius Clark	33 60	3	Lucius Clark	3 10 00
"	William F. Campbell	31 53	3	William F. Campbell	3 22 30
4	William W. Hart	18 16	4	William W. Hart	4 7 50
5	Eli B. Johnson	38 14	5	Eli B. Johnson	5 8 00
"	Henry L. Fulton	25 59	5	Henry L. Fulton	5 15 00
6	John R. Smith	25 40	6	John R. Smith	6 15 00
"	McKnight & Pardee	75 00	6	McKnight & Pardee	6 131 75
7	Merchandise	2605 74	7	Merchandise	7 2924 21
"	Cash	2837 79	7	Cash	7 2632 59
8	Expense Account	347 05	8	Expense Account	8
"	Townsend, Hamilton & Co.		8	Townsend, Hamilton & Co.	8 274 00
	Amount Forward	6183 31			7822 19

\* Let the student make the Trial Balance by the three methods.



Dr.

Trial Balance.\*

Cr.

1851	1851	1851	1851	1851	1851
Mar.	Mar.	Mar.	Mar.	Mar.	Mar.
Amount Brought Forward				Amount Brought Forward	
Bills Payable	9	6183 31		Bills Payable	9
Bills Receivable	"	20 87		Bills Receivable	9
Commercial Bank	10	1800 00		Commercial Bank	10
		8004 18			8004 18

\* Let the student make the Trial Balance by the three methods.

## Dr.

Balance Sheet.

Dr.

1851	1851	1851	1851
Merchandise	Mar.	Levi J. Fulton	2187 39
James H. Hoopes	7	McKnight & Pardee	56 75
Lemuel Patten	1	Townsend, Hamilton & Co	274 00
Berkley Gillett	2	Bills Payable	181 99
Lucius Clark	2		
William F. Campbell	3		
William W. Hart	4		
Eli B. Johnson	5		
Henry L. Fulton	5		
John B. Smith	6		
Cash	7		
Bills Receivable	9		
Commercial Bank	10		
			2700 13

## MONTHLY CASH-BOOK.

The transactions for one month being sufficient to illustrate the manner of keeping the Monthly Cash-book, we will therefore simply give the sum total of the receipts and disbursements for the remaining months, as follows: Receipts—February, \$912.50; March, \$1359.13: Disbursements—February, \$351.80; March, \$2070.13, which should be posted to the Cash account in the Ledger. For form, see next page.

### *February.*

<i>Received for Merchandise Sales</i>	\$887.00
<i>" on Account</i>	25.50
	<u>\$912.50</u>

<i>Paid for Merchandise</i>	\$186.54
<i>" McEnight &amp; Pardee, on Account</i>	50.00
<i>" for Expenses</i>	115.26
	<u>\$351.80</u>

### *March.*

<i>Received for Merchandise Sales</i>	\$1,296.88
<i>" on Account</i>	62.25
	<u>\$1,359.13</u>

<i>Paid for Merchandise</i>	\$142.50
<i>Deposited in Commercial Bank</i>	1,800.00
<i>Paid for Store Expenses</i>	127.63
	<u>\$2,070.13</u>



Dr.

Cash.

Cr. 2

1851	To	Amount Brought up	1851	By	Amount Brought up	
Jan.	18	Merchandise	Jan.	23	Sundries	88 65
"	"	"	"	"	"	13 56
"	20	do.	"	25	do.	4 55
"	21	do.	"	27	do.	90
"	22	do.	"	28	McKnight & Pardee	25 00
"	23	do.	"	29	Sundries	10 65
"	24	do.	"	30	Postage	10
"	25	do.	"	31	Sundries	67 25
"	27	do.	"	"	Balance	355 20
"	28	do.				
"	29	do.				
"	30	do.				
"	31	Sundries				
Total Posted to Ledy. p. 7			Total Posted to Ledy. p. 7			565 86

## MERCHANDISE-BOOK.

The transactions for one month being sufficient to illustrate clearly the manner of keeping the Merchandise-book, we will therefore merely give the sum total of the purchases and sales the remaining months, as follows: Purchases—February, \$614.91; March, \$254.33: Sales—February, \$989.05; March, \$1389.73, which should be posted to the Merchandise account in the Ledger. For form, see next page.

### *February.*

<i>Purchases for Cash</i> . . . . .	\$186.54
" <i>on Account</i> . . . . .	356.63
" <i>on Notes</i> . . . . .	71.74
	<u>\$614.91</u>

<i>Sales for Cash</i> . . . . .	\$887.00
" <i>on Account</i> . . . . .	102.05
	<u>\$989.05</u>

### *March.*

<i>Purchases for Cash</i> . . . . .	\$142.50
" <i>on Account</i> . . . . .	1.58
" <i>on my Notes</i> . . . . .	110.25
	<u>\$254.33</u>

<i>Sales for Cash</i> . . . . .	\$1,296.88
" <i>on Account</i> . . . . .	92.85
	<u>\$1,389.73</u>





Dr.

Merchandise.

Cr. 2

1851 Jan.	Purchases.	Cash.	Credit.	1851 Jan.	Sales.	Cash.	Credit.
	<i>Amt. Brought up</i>	81 50	1655 00	20	<i>Amt. Brought up</i>	202 23	107 93
				"	<i> sundries</i>	12 15	1 25
				21	<i>do.</i>	20 10	6 80
				22	<i>do.</i>	8 34	
				23	<i>do.</i>	9 16	5 25
				24	<i>do.</i>	22 97	
				25	<i>do.</i>	14 10	2 08
				27	<i>do.</i>	21 17	
				28	<i>do.</i>	6 30	7 55
				29	<i>do.</i>	4 19	2 38
				30	<i>do.</i>	12 56	88
				31	<i>do.</i>	15 32	2 63
		81 50	1655 00			408 08	136 75
			81 50				408 68
			1736 50		<i>Total to Ledg. p. 7</i>		545 43
	<i>Total to Ledg. p. 7.</i>						

## Expense Account.

Dr.

1850			
Jan.	1	To Cleaning Store	3 00
"	2	" Blank Books	4 00
"	"	" Inkstand and Rule	76
"	3	" 1 Gross Pens	1 13
"	"	" Advertising in Daily American	3 00
"	"	" 2 Cords Wood and Sawing	6 50
"	4	" 1 Camphene Lamp and Wicks	4 00
"	"	" 1 Gall. Camphene	56
"	"	" Postage	10
"	6	" 1 Quart Ink	50
"	"	" Bill Paper	1 50
"	7	" Advertising in Daily Advertiser	3 00
"	9	" Bottle Red Ink	13
"	10	" Subscription N. Y. Tribune	5 00
"	"	" 2 Glass Lamps	1 50
"	11	" Postage	20
"	"	" 1 Tin Wash Dish	31
"	13	" Express Charges	1 75
"	"	" Postage	05
"	"	" 1 Duster	2 00
"	14	" Porterage	13
"	16	" Fixing Shelves	1 00
"	"	" Printing 1000 Cards	3 00
"	"	" Blotting Paper	25
"	17	" Cartage	75
"	18	" Postage	10
"	"	" Wafers	12
"	21	" Wrapping Paper	2 00
"	"	" 1 Gallon Camphene	56
"	23	" Porterage	06
Amount Carried Forward			40 96

# Expense Account.

Dr.<sup>2</sup>

1850			
Jan.	23	To Amount Brought Forward	46 96
"	"	" Cleaning Cellar	1 00
"	"	" Envelopes	25
"	25	" Postage	05
"	"	" Express Charges	50
"	27	" Fixing Blinds	75
"	"	" Sundries	15
"	29	" Livery	1 00
"	"	" Postage	15
"	30	" Porterage	10
"	31	" Blank Book	3 00
"	"	" Cartage	25
"	"	" Store Rent	25 00
"	"	" Clerk Hire	25 00
			<hr/>
			104 16

The transactions for one month will sufficiently illustrate the object and manner of keeping this book. The store expenses for February were \$115.26, and for March \$127.63, which should be posted to the Expense Account in the Ledger.

## RULES.

We give some rules that will be found very useful ; let the pupil commit them to memory, and make himself proficient in them by solving the example that follows the rules :

RULE 1. To find the gain or loss during business—find the capital at commencing, and the capital at closing business, the difference, if the capital at closing be the larger, will be the Net Gain ; the difference, if the capital at commencing be the larger, will be the Net Loss.

RULE 2. To find the net capital of the Firm, or of any member of the Firm—add the Net Gain, if there is a gain, to his Net Investment ; or if there is a loss, subtract that from the Net Investment.

RULE 3. The difference between the liabilities and resources is the “ Present Worth.”

## EXAMPLE I.

A merchant invests \$2000 in business. At the close of a month he draws the following information from his books. Cash received, \$500; Paid out, \$150; A. owes him \$40; C. owes him \$60; B. has a debit of \$200, and a credit of \$700; Merchandise on hand, per Inventory, \$2100; Notes Receivable, \$600; Notes Payable, \$200. Required present worth and Net Gain or Loss.

Let the teacher give to the pupil several examples involving the above principles.

## PART THIRD.

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### BOOKS OF ACCOUNT.

It is a well-established and salutary rule, that a person shall not be permitted to testify for himself, or, in other words, manufacture his own testimony. Yet there is an exception to this rule. From the necessity of some cases, the law allows a person to furnish testimony for himself, by admitting his books of account, under certain restrictions, as evidence in his favour.

Such testimony, however, is liable to the strictest scrutiny, and is considered by courts as the most suspicious kind, and as little better than the declarations of the party in his own favour.

To entitle a person's books to be received in evidence, he would have to prove the following facts:—

1st. That he had no clerk.

2d. That the books produced are his account-books.

3d. That some of the articles charged have been delivered.

4th. That he keeps fair and honest accounts, and this he must show by those who have dealt and settled with him.

Account-books are not received as evidence of money lent, or money received or expended for the use of another; nor are they evidence of a single charge.

If the entries in a book were made by a clerk, and he be dead; on showing that fact, and proving his handwriting, and that he was a clerk of the party, such entries would be received as evidence.

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### BILLS OF EXCHANGE.

A Bill of Exchange is an open letter of request, addressed by one person to a second, desiring him to pay a sum of money to a third, or to any other to whom that third person shall order it to be paid; or it may be made payable to bearer.

Bills of Exchange are very useful to business men who wish to send large sums of money to individuals living at a distance from them. "If A., living in New York, wishes to receive \$1000 which B., in London, owes him, he applies to C., who is going from New York to



London, to pay him \$1000, and take his order or draft on B., for that sum, payable at sight. A. receives his debt by transferring it to C., who carries his money across the Atlantic, in the shape of a Bill of Exchange, without any danger or risk in the transportation; and on his arrival at London, he presents the bill to B., and is paid."

The person who makes the bill is called the *drawer*; he to whom it is addressed, the *drawee*; and when he undertakes to pay the amount, he is then called the *acceptor*. The person to whom it is ordered to be paid is called the *payee*; and if he appoint another to receive the money, that other is called the *endorsee*, as the payee is, with respect to him, the *endorser*; any one who happens for the time to have the legal possession of the bill, is called the *holder* of it.

A bill is either *foreign* or *inland*. It is called foreign when drawn by a person in one state or country, upon one in another state or country; and inland, when both drawer and drawee reside in the same state. These are generally termed drafts.

Foreign bills are usually drawn in sets; that is, copies of the bill are made on separate pieces of paper, each part containing a condition that it shall continue payable only so long as the others remain unpaid. Whenever any one of a set is paid, the others are void; for the whole set constitute but one bill. The reason for drawing them in sets is, that in case one part is lost or accidentally destroyed, the other may be received by the drawee.

#### OF THE REQUISITES OF A BILL.

A Bill of Exchange must always be in writing. It is not necessary that it should be written in ink; it may be in pencil mark. No precise form of words is necessary. It will be sufficient if it contain an order or direction by one person to another, to pay money to a third. It must be for the payment of *money*, and money only; and the sum to be paid must be payable absolutely and at all events, and must not depend upon any circumstance that may or may not happen; the exact sum also must be inserted. The place where and on which it is drawn should, in general, appear upon the face of the bill; there should also be a date, though its omission would not render the bill invalid. The time when bills are payable should be fixed; usually they are drawn payable at a certain time after date or after sight; that is, after acceptance.

It is not essential to the validity of a bill that it be negotiable, or that it contain the words "value received," although in many cases it is highly important that these words be inserted.

#### OF THE OBLIGATIONS OF PARTIES.

The drawer's undertaking in a Bill of Exchange is, that the drawee, upon due presentment to him, shall accept such bill, and pay the same when due; and that if the drawee do not accept it, or pay it when due, he will pay the amount of the bill to the holder, together with certain damages which the law allows; provided he is duly notified of such non-payment.

It is the payee's duty, if the bill remain in his possession, to present

it to the drawee for acceptance and for payment at the proper time and place; and in case the drawee refuse to accept or pay, to give notice without delay to the drawer of such refusal. If the payee endorse the bill, his undertaking, in regard to all subsequent holders, is exactly the same as the drawer's.

The obligations of the endorsee or holder, are the same as those of the payee previous to his endorsing the bill.

The acceptor undertakes, and is bound to pay the bill, according to the tenor of the acceptance, when it becomes due, and upon due presentment thereof. In short, all those who have signed, accepted, or endorsed a bill of exchange, are jointly and severally liable upon it to the holder.

#### OF TRANSFER.

A bill which does not contain a direction or request to pay to the *order of the payee* or to the *bearer*, is not negotiable or transferable, so as to render the drawer or acceptor liable to the person to whom it is transferred, though the payee would be liable on his endorsing such a bill, and the endorsee could recover against him.

A bill which is made payable *to order*, is transferable only by endorsement; but if payable *to bearer*, it is transferable by mere delivery. Endorsements are of two kinds—*blank*, and *full* or *special* endorsements. A *blank* endorsement is made by the mere signature of the endorser on the back of the bill; and if it be the signature of the payee, its effect is to make the bill thereafter payable to bearer.

An endorsement *in full* expresses in whose favour the endorsement is made. Thus an endorsement in full by A. B. is usually in this form: "Pay C. D. or order," and signed "A. B." Its effect is to make the bill payable to C. D., or his order only.

An endorsee has a right to convert a *blank* endorsement into a *special* one, by writing over the signature the necessary words; and, on the other hand, he may convert a *special* into a *blank* endorsement by striking out the words that made it an endorsement *in full*.

#### OF PRESENTMENT FOR ACCEPTANCE.

If a bill be drawn payable at sight, or at a certain period after sight, or after demand, it is absolutely necessary that the holder present it to the drawee for acceptance. For until such presentment there is no right of action against any party; and generally, unless it be made within a reasonable time, the holder loses his remedy against the antecedent parties.

#### OF ACCEPTANCE.

An Acceptance is an engagement by the drawee to pay the bill when due. It may be general or conditional, and either before or after the bill is drawn. It must be in writing, though no precise form is necessary; any written words clearly denoting an intention to accept the bill are sufficient.

The holder is entitled to require from the drawee an absolute engagement to pay according to the tenor of the bill, unencumbered with any condition or qualification. If the drawee refuse to give the holder

a general and unqualified acceptance, he may treat the bill as dishonoured.

A bill is said to be honoured when it is duly accepted; and when acceptance or payment is refused, it is said to be dishonoured.

#### OF PROCEEDINGS ON NON-ACCEPTANCE.

Immediately upon the dishonour of a bill, by the refusal of the drawee to accept it, it is in general the indispensable duty of the holder to have the bill duly protested, and notice of such dishonour and protest given to the antecedent parties to whom he intends to look for indemnity.

The protest is generally drawn up by a notary-public; it is a solemn declaration against any loss to be sustained on the part of the holder by the non-acceptance or non-payment of the bill. In respect to inland bills, a protest is not absolutely necessary, although it is usual; notice of their dishonour, however, must be given by the holder to the antecedent parties, in order to make them responsible.

Upon non-acceptance of a bill, if due notice thereof has been given to the antecedent parties, the holder can insist upon immediate payment of the bill from them.

#### OF PRESENTMENT FOR PAYMENT.

If the bill has been duly accepted, it is the duty of the holder to present it to the acceptor for payment on the very day on which it becomes due; and if the bill was accepted payable at a particular place, the holder is bound to make a demand of payment at that place. For, if the holder neglect to present the bill at such time and place, he cannot recover against the drawer or endorser in case the acceptor refuses payment.

In determining when a bill becomes due, days of grace, as they are called, must be allowed. In this country three days' grace are given on all bills except those payable on demand. Demand of payment must not be made, therefore, until the third day of grace, unless such day be Sunday, Fourth of July, or some other holiday, in which case demand must be made on the second day of grace.

#### OF PROCEEDINGS ON NON-PAYMENT.

The duties of the holder upon dishonour of a bill by non-payment, are the same as upon dishonour by non-acceptance. He must make due protest for non-payment, and give due notice of the dishonour to the other parties to the bill; in which case the holder is entitled to a full satisfaction of all damages sustained by him by reason of the dishonour, against such other parties to the bill; but if he neglect to do this, the antecedent parties are discharged from all liability to the holder.

#### OF PAYMENT AND OTHER DISCHARGES.

The acceptor being primarily liable on a bill of exchange, it is evident that a payment by him to the holder discharges all the other parties

from liability on the bill, provided the payment is made without knowledge of any infirmity in the title of the holder, and the names of the parties to the bill are not forgeries. Payment by the acceptor should be made at maturity, and not before.

The drawer and endorsers will be discharged from liability by a valid and binding agreement (in which they do not concur) between the holder and acceptor, whereby time is given to the acceptor for the payment of the bill after it is due.

A discharge to the acceptor, we have seen, is a discharge to all the parties to the bill; but a discharge to an endorser is no discharge to the prior endorsers, though it is to the subsequent endorsers.

#### FORM OF A SET OF BILLS OF EXCHANGE.

Exch. \$1000.

NEW YORK, Jan. 1, 1848.

Thirty days after sight of this, my first of exchange (second and third unpaid), pay to the order of H. B. Williams & Co., one thousand dollars, and place the same to my account.

L. S. F.

To Messrs Jones & Clark,  
New Orleans.

Exch. \$1000.

NEW YORK, Jan. 1, 1848.

Thirty days after sight of this, my second of exchange (first and third unpaid), pay to the order of H. B. Williams & Co., one thousand dollars, and place the same to my account.

L. S. F.

To Messrs Jones & Clark,  
New Orleans.

Exch. \$1000.

NEW YORK, Jan. 1, 1848.

Thirty days after sight of this, my third of exchange (first and second unpaid), pay to the order of H. B. Williams & Co., one thousand dollars, and place the same to my account.

L. S. F.

To Messrs Jones & Clark,  
New Orleans.

#### FORM OF A DRAFT OR INLAND BILL.

\$500.

LYONS, Jan. 1, 1848.

Ten days from sight, pay to the order of Nathan Brittan, five hundred dollars, value received, and place the same to my account.

L. S. F.

To H. M. Richardson,  
Rochester.

#### PROMISSORY NOTES.

A Promissory Note is an engagement in writing to pay a certain sum of money mentioned in it to a person named, or to his order, or to such person or bearer.



A note, in its original form of a promise from one person to pay a sum of money to another, bears no particular resemblance to a bill of exchange; but when it is endorsed there is a very great resemblance, for then it is an order by the endorser to the maker of the note, to pay the money to the endorsee. The *endorser* of the note corresponds to the *drawer* of the bill; the *maker* to the *drawee* or *acceptor*; and the *endorsee* to the *payee*. The rights and obligations of these corresponding parties are nearly or quite the same. It will not be necessary, therefore, to repeat all the rules that are applicable to, and govern the parties to a promissory note; we will, however, state the principal ones. And, first, of the *requisites of promissory notes*.

No precise form of words is necessary to constitute a valid promissory note. A promise to account for a certain sum, or an acknowledgment of indebtedness for value received, is sufficient.

Like bills of exchange, they must be for the payment of *money* only, and not for the performance of some other act; and the amount to be paid must be fixed, and not variable, and must not depend upon any contingency, but must be payable absolutely and at all events.

There should be no uncertainty as to the person by whom or to whom it is payable. Therefore a note payable to A. B., or to C. D., is not a valid promissory note.

A note payable to bearer generally, or to the payee or bearer, is transferable by mere delivery; and possession of such a note is *prima facie* proof of title. But if a note be drawn payable to the *order* of the payee, the title will pass only by the endorsement of the payee; and if the endorsement be *in full*, the title passes to the person named therein; but if it be *in blank*, it passes to the holder by delivery merely.

To make a note payable at a particular place, it is not sufficient that there be a memorandum of the place at the bottom or margin thereof, but it must be expressed in the body of the note itself, and form a part thereof.

The words "value received" are not essential to the validity of a promissory note, although they should be inserted.

A note may be made by two or more persons; and in that case may be joint, or joint and several, according to its form. The makers of a joint and several note may be sued upon it, either jointly or separately; and if sued separately, a recovery of judgment (without satisfaction) against one will not be a bar to a recovery against another maker. But the makers of a joint note should be sued jointly; for if they are sued separately the action can be defeated by a plea in abatement of the non-joinder of the other maker or makers.

A note signed by two or more persons written thus, "We promise to pay," &c., is a joint note only; otherwise, if the words "jointly and severally" be added, a note written, "I promise to pay," &c., signed by two or more persons, is a joint and several note.

If a person *at the time* a negotiable note is made, write on the back of it, "I guarantee the payment of the within note," he will be treated as a joint and several promiser with the maker thereof, and not as a mere guarantor. But if the endorsement be made at a *subsequent time*, or be a guarantee of *collection* instead of *payment*, the endorser would be considered as a guarantor; a consideration, however, in these last

cases, must be expressed; that is, the words "for value received" should be inserted in the endorsement.

If a note be endorsed thus, "For value received," or "For a valuable consideration I guarantee the collection of the within note," the guarantor would not be liable upon it, unless the holder showed a diligent attempt to collect it.

An agreement for a *valid consideration*, extending to a principal the time of payment of a debt, discharges the sureties. But an agreement for delay, made *without consideration*, between the principal debtor and the creditor, will not discharge the surety; nor will negligence of the creditor in calling upon the principal for payment discharge the surety, unless he be damified by such negligence.

All who have signed or endorsed a note, are jointly and severally liable to the holder.

#### CONSIDERATION.

A valuable consideration is necessary to support a promissory note. A consideration founded on mere love or affection is not sufficient. Thus, a note drawn as a gift to a son or other relative, or to a friend, cannot be enforced as between the original parties.

A mere moral obligation, though coupled with an express promise, is not sufficient consideration to support a note. A consideration which the law esteems *valuable* must exist, in order to furnish a just foundation for an action.

A note will be void, as between the original parties, if founded upon fraud or duress, or where undue advantage was taken to obtain it of the maker; as, for instance, getting the maker intoxicated for the purpose of obtaining his note.

Illegal consideration also will render a note void; as, when a note is given for the perpetration or concealment of a crime, or for a wager, or whenever the consideration is founded upon a transaction against sound morals, public policy, public rights, or public interests. There are, however, but two cases in which a note is void in the hands of an *innocent endorser* for a *valuable consideration*; and these cases are, when the consideration in the note is money won at a play, or where the note is given for a usurious debt.

#### ON PRESENTMENT FOR PAYMENT.

The contract of the maker being to pay the note upon due presentment at maturity, in order to charge the endorsers, it is the duty of the holder to demand payment of the maker on the very day on which by law the note becomes due; and unless the demand be so made the holder loses his remedy against the endorsers, although the maker would still be liable. The rules that were given to determine when bills of exchange become due apply as well to notes. Three days' grace are allowed on all notes except those payable on demand, and those in which no time of payment is expressed; on such no days of grace are allowed.

When a note is made payable at any particular place, as, for instance, at a certain bank, due presentment must be made at that place in order to render the endorsers liable in case of non-payment. Notes payable at a particular bank, are generally left with that bank for payment.



If the note is payable generally, without any specification of place, the holder may present it for payment to the maker wherever he may be found; but it is not absolutely necessary that a personal demand be made; a demand at the maker's place of abode or business, is a good demand in some cases. The holder must use reasonable diligence in finding the maker, or his place of abode, or place of business, in order to charge the endorsers. But the maker is liable without such demand.

#### PROCEEDINGS ON NON-PAYMENT.

No protest is required to be made upon the dishonour of a note; although it is common to protest them for non-payment, especially in commercial towns. But in every case of the dishonour of a note, it is the duty of the holder to give due notice thereof to all the prior parties on the note to whom he means to look for payment; for the holder cannot recover against a party to whom he has failed to give due notice of the dishonour.

#### OF PAYMENT.

If the maker makes due payment of a note to a *bona fide* holder, it will amount to a complete discharge of all other parties thereon. But when payment is duly made by an endorser to the holder, such endorser, as a general rule, will retain his right to recover over against all the antecedent parties to the note, until he has received a full indemnity; such payment, however, will discharge all the endorsers subsequent to himself.

#### INTEREST.

Interest is recoverable on a promissory note in which there is no special agreement to pay interest, from the time when the principal becomes due, or ought to have been paid. A note payable on demand carries no interest till a demand is made, either by suit or otherwise, unless there is an agreement to pay interest. A note not on demand, in which no time of payment is mentioned, draws interest from date.

Whenever there is a special agreement to pay interest, that is, when the words "with use," or "with interest," &c., are contained in the note, it draws interest, of course, according to such agreement or contract.

A note is said to be outlawed in six years from the time it becomes due. The statute requires that all actions founded upon any instrument or contract not under seal, must be commenced within six years next after the cause of action accrued, and not after.

#### FORMS OF PROMISSORY NOTES

##### (1.)

Nine months from date, for value received, I promise to pay H. M. Richardson, or bearer, one hundred dollars with interest.

L. S. FAINSTOCK

Lyons, Aug. 1, 1848.

(2.)

On the first day of January 1849, for value received, I promise to pay L. S. Fulton, or order, one hundred dollars.

SAMUEL TOOK.

(3.)

On demand, for value received, I promise to pay H. M. Richardson, or bearer, one hundred and ninety-two dollars and sixty cents.

ALEX. HAMILTON.

Lyons, Jan. 1, 1849.

(4.)

For value received, I promise to pay L. S. Fulton, or order, one hundred and fifty dollars.

JOHN JONES.

Lyons, Aug. 1, 1848.

(5.)

Ninety days after date, for value received, I promise to pay H. M. Richardson, at the Bank of Geneva, one hundred and twenty-five dollars.

S. S. SAMPSON.

Lyons, Aug. 1, 1848.

(6.)

## JOINT NOTE.

Three months after date, for value received, we jointly and severally promise to pay to the order of L. S. Fulton, one hundred dollars, with interest.

SAMUEL SAMPSON.

JAMES JAMESON.

Lyons, Aug. 1, 1848.

(7.)

## DUE-BILL.

Due, Lyons, Jan. 1, 1848, Levi S. Fulton, one hundred and forty-seven dollars.

SAMUEL SAMMERS.

Notes Nos. 1, 4, 6, and 7 draw interest from their date; Nos. 2 and 5 from the time of payment mentioned in them; and No. 3 from the time a demand is made.

## CHATTEL NOTES.

We have seen that in order to constitute a *promissory* note, it must be for the payment of *money* only; if then a note be payable otherwise than in money, it is called a *chattel* note. Chattel notes are not negotiable, and cannot be sued, except in the name of the payee. No days of grace are allowed upon them.

It is the duty of the maker of a chattel note payable in specific articles, at a place mentioned in the note, to *tender* the articles at that

PROMISSORY NOTE.

\$95.<sup>68</sup>/<sub>100</sub>

Ninety days after date, for value received, I promise to  
pay Benjamin Franklin, or bearer, Ninety-five Dollars and  
Sixty-eight Cents, with Interest.

Lyons, June 18<sup>th</sup>, 1848.

Jonathan Aeverpay.

RECEIPT.

\$157.00

Received, Lyons, February 10th, 1848, of Edmund  
Hamilton, One Hundred and Fifty-seven Dollars, in full of  
all demands.

Levi S. Fulton.

place, and at the time the note becomes due. If the maker neglect to make such tender, he will be liable to the payee to pay him the amount of the note in money. But if, on the other hand, the maker tender the articles mentioned in the note at the proper time and place, according to the contract, and the creditor neglects or refuses to receive them, the debt is thereby discharged; but the right of property in the articles tendered passes to the creditor. The debtor may abandon the goods tendered; but if he elects to retain possession of them, he will be considered as bailee of the creditor at his (the creditor's) risk and expense. The relation of debtor and creditor would in such case be changed to that of bailor and bailee.

There is a difference as to tender between *portable* and *cumbrous* articles. With respect to the former, a tender as above must be made; as to the latter, it will be sufficient if the debtor offer to deliver as the creditor shall direct.

#### FORMS OF CHATTEL NOTES.

Three months after date, I promise to pay to C. D., or order, one hundred bushels of good merchantable wheat, to be delivered at the residence of said C. D. A. B.

Rochester, Aug. 1, 1848.

\$75.

Four months from date, I promise to pay to C. D., or bearer, at my place of residence in this city, seventy-five dollars' worth of sound and merchantable winter apples. A. B.

Rochester, Aug. 1, 1848.

#### CHECKS ON BANKS AND BANKERS.

A Check is a written order addressed to a bank, or to persons carrying on the business of bankers, by a person having money in their hands requesting them to pay to another person, or to his order, a certain sum of money mentioned in the check.

Checks differ from Bills of Exchange in the following respects:—

1st. They are always drawn on a bank, or on bankers, and are payable immediately on presentment, without any days of grace.

2d. They require no acceptance as distinct from payment.

3d. They are always supposed to be drawn upon a previous deposit of funds.

In order to make the drawer liable, in case the check is dishonoured, the holder must present it for payment within a reasonable time, and if dishonoured, must give the drawer notice thereof within a reasonable time also.

#### CHECK.

August 1, 1848.

Cashier Rochester City Bank, pay H. M. Richardson, or bearer, two thousand five hundred dollars. R. L. BRAYTON.

\$2500.



RECEIPTS.

A receipt in full, though strong evidence, is not conclusive; and a party signing such receipt will be permitted to show a mistake or error therein, if any exist.

Receipts for the payment of money are open to examination, and may be varied, explained, or contradicted, by parole testimony.

GENERAL FORM OF A RECEIPT ON ACCOUNT.

\$50.

ROCHESTER, August 1, 1848.

Received of C. D. fifty dollars, to apply on his account.

A. B.

RECEIPT IN FULL.

\$110.10.

ROCHESTER, August 1, 1848.

Received of C. D. one hundred ten dollars and ten cents, in full of all demands against him.

A. B.

RECEIPT FOR MONEY PAID BY THIRD PERSONS.

\$100.

ROCHESTER, August 1, 1848.

Received of C. D., by the hand of E. F., one hundred dollars, to apply on account of said C. D.

A. B.

RECEIPT FOR MONEY ON BOND.

\$200.

ROCHESTER, August 1, 1848.

Received of C. D. two hundred dollars, to apply on his bond, dated the — day of — 18—, being the same sum this day endorsed on said bond.

A. B.

RECEIPT FOR INTEREST MONEY.

\$140.

ROCHESTER, August 1, 1848.

Received of C. D. one hundred and forty dollars, being the annual interest due on his bond, dated the — day of — 18—, given to me, (or to E. F.,) and conditioned for the payment of the sum of — dollars in — years from date, with annual interest.

A. B.

RECEIPT TO BE ENDORSED ON BOND.

\$140.

ROCHESTER, August 1, 1848.

Received of C. D. one hundred and forty dollars, being the annual interest due on the within bond, and the same sum this day receipted by me to the said C. D.

A. B.



## RECEIPT FOR A NOTE OF THIRD PERSON.

ROCHESTER, August 1, 1848.

Received of C. D. a promissory note against E. F., (dated April 4th, 1847, and on which there is due one hundred dollars,) which, when paid, shall be in full of all demands against the said C. D.

A. B.

## BONDS.

A Bond is an acknowledgment, under seal, of a debt, duty, or obligation; and it is immaterial what mode of expression is used, provided the language be sufficient to establish an acknowledgment of a debt.

Every bond in itself imports a consideration; and a failure of the consideration is not a good defence to an action brought on the bond. Fraud, however, or an illegal consideration, will invalidate a bond.

Wax, or some other tenacious substance, is necessary in order to make a legal seal, except it be the seal of a court or public officer.

## COMMON FORM OF A BOND.

Know all men by these presents, that I, A. B., of the town of ———, in the county of ———, and State of New York, am held and firmly bound unto C. D., of, &c., in the sum of one thousand dollars, lawful money of the United States of America, to be paid to the said C. D., his executors, administrators, or assigns; for which payment, well and truly to be made, I bind myself, my heirs, executors, and administrators firmly by these presents

Sealed with my seal. Dated this ——— day of ———, one thousand eight hundred and ———.

The condition of the above obligation is such, that if the above bounden, A. B., his heirs, executors, or administrators, shall well and truly pay, or cause to be paid unto the above-named C. D., his executors, administrators, or assigns, the just and full sum of five hundred dollars, in five equal annual payments from the date hereof, with annual interest, then the above obligation to be void; otherwise to remain in full force and virtue.

Sealed and delivered in  
the presence of  
G. H. }

A. B. [L. S.]

## CHATTEL MORTGAGES.

Every mortgage, or conveyance intended to operate as a mortgage, of goods and chattels, which shall not be accompanied by an immediate delivery and continued change of possession of the things mortgaged, is *absolutely void*, as against the creditors of the mortgagor, subsequent purchasers, and mortgagees in good faith, unless the mortgage, or a true copy thereof, be filed in the office of the clerk of the town where the mortgagor resides at the time of the execution thereof.

Within thirty days next preceding the expiration of a year from the filing a chattel mortgage as aforesaid, a true copy of such mortgage, with a statement exhibiting the interest of the mortgagee in the property mortgaged, should again be filed with such clerk.

After default in the payment of a chattel mortgage, the mortgagee's title to the property mortgaged becomes absolute at law, and he is entitled to the immediate possession thereof.

## CHATTEL MORTGAGE.

This indenture, made the — day of —, between A. B., of —, of the first part, and C. D., of —, of the second part, witnesseth: That the said party of the first part, in consideration of the sum of — dollars, to him duly paid, hath sold, and by these presents doth grant and convey to the said party of the second part, the following described goods, chattels, and property, (*describe them particularly, or refer to them in the schedule,*) now in my possession, at the — of — aforesaid; together with the appurtenances, and all the estate, title, and interest of the said party of the first part therein.

This grant is intended as a security for the payment of one hundred and ten dollars, with interest, on or before the expiration of one year from the date hereof; and the additional sum of one hundred and forty dollars, with interest, on the — day of — 18—; which payments, if duly made, will render this conveyance void.

In witness whereof, the said party of the first part hath hereunto set his hand and seal, the day and year first above written.

Sealed, signed, and delivered  
in presence of

G. H. }

A. B. [L. s.]

## BILL OF SALE.

A Bill of Sale is a written contract or agreement, transferring and assigning the ownership of personal property, or any interest in the same. If fraudulent, as against third persons, it is void.

## COMMON BILL OF SALE.

Know all men by these presents, that I, A. B., of the town of —, in the county of —, and State of New York, of the first part, for and in consideration of the sum of — dollars, lawful money of the United States, to me in hand paid, at or before the ensembling and delivery of these presents, by C. D., of, &c., of the second part, the receipt whereof is hereby acknowledged, have bargained and sold, and by these presents do grant and convey, unto the said party of the second part, his executors, administrators, and assigns, (*here state the property sold,*) to have and to hold the same unto the said party of the second part, his executors, administrators, and assigns for ever. And I do, for myself, my heirs, executors, and administrators, covenant and agree, to and with the said party of the second part, his executors,

administrators, and assigns, to warrant and defend the sale of the said property, goods, and chattels, hereby made unto the said party of the second part, against all and every person and persons whomsoever.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and seal, this — day of —, one thousand eight hundred and —.

Signed, sealed, and delivered  
in presence of

G. H. }

A. B. [L. s.]

### POWER OF ATTORNEY.

A Letter or Power of Attorney, is a written delegation of authority, by which one person enables another to do an act for him.

When a power is special, and the authority limited, the attorney cannot bind his principal by any act in which he exceeds that authority; but the authority of the attorney will be so construed as to include all necessary means of executing it with effect.

When the power is in writing, and subject to the inspection of the party, no good reason exists for binding the principal beyond the scope of it; though in general he who employs an agent or attorney shall lose by his fraudulent or illegal acts, in preference to an innocent third person.

#### GENERAL FORM OF POWER OF ATTORNEY.

Know all men by these presents, that I, A. B., of —, in the county of —, and State of New York, have made, constituted, and appointed, and by these presents do make, constitute, and appoint C. D., of, &c., my true and lawful attorney, for me, and in my name, place, and stead, to (*set forth the subject matter of the power;*) giving and granting unto my said attorney full power and authority to do and perform all and every act and thing whatsoever requisite and necessary to be done in and about the premises, as fully, to all intents and purposes, as I might or could do if personally present, with full power of substitution and revocation, hereby ratifying and confirming all that my said attorney or his substitute shall lawfully do or cause to be done by virtue thereof.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and seal, this — day of —, in the year one thousand eight hundred and —.

Sealed and delivered in  
the presence of

G. H. }

A. B. [L. s.]

#### REVOCATION OF A POWER OF ATTORNEY.

Know all men by these presents, that whereas I, A. B., of, &c., in and by my letter of attorney bearing date the — day of —, in the year one thousand eight hundred and —, did make, constitute, and appoint C. D., of, &c., my true and lawful attorney, for me and in my name, to, &c., (*here copy the language of the letter of attorney,*) as by the said letter will more fully appear: now know ye that I, the said A. B., have revoked, countermanded, annulled, and made void, and by these presents do revoke, countermand, annul, and make void, the said

letter of attorney, and all power and authority thereby given, or intended to be given, to the said C. D.

In witness, &c., (*as in letter of attorney.*)

### DEEDS.

All instruments under seal are deeds; but the term "deed" is generally understood as applying to conveyances of land.

The consideration of a deed may either be *good* or *valuable*. A *good* consideration is founded upon natural love and affection between near relations by blood; a *valuable* consideration is founded on something deemed valuable, as money, goods, service, or marriage.

Every deed or contract is void when made for any fraudulent purpose, or in violation of law.

#### A SIMPLE DEED.

This indenture, made the — day of — in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and —, between A. B., of, &c., of the first part, and C. D., of, &c., of the second part, witnesseth: That the said party of the first part, for and in consideration of the sum of — dollars, to him in hand paid by the said party of the second part, the receipt whereof is hereby acknowledged, hath bargained and sold, and by these presents doth bargain and sell, unto the said party of the second part, and to his heirs and assigns for ever, all (*here describe the premises;*) together with all and singular the hereditaments and appurtenances thereunto belonging, or in anywise appertaining; and the reversion and reversions, remainder and remainders, rents, issues, and profits thereof; and also all the estate, right, title, interest, claim, or demand whatsoever, of him, the said party of the first part, either in law or equity, of, in, and to the above bargained premises, and to every part and parcel thereof; to have and to hold to the said party of the second part, his heirs and assigns, to the sole and only proper use, benefit, and behoof of the said party of the second part, his heirs and assigns for ever.

In witness whereof, the said party of the first part has hereunto set his hand and seal, the day and year first above written.

Sealed and delivered in  
presence of

G. H. }

A. B. [L. s.]

#### QUIT-CLAIM DEED.

Know all men by these presents, that we, A. B., of, &c., and E., the wife of the said A. B., in consideration of the sum of —, to us in hand paid by C. D., of, &c., the receipt whereof we do hereby acknowledge, have bargained, sold, and quit-claimed, and by these presents do bargain, sell, and quit-claim unto the said C. D., and to his heirs and assigns for ever, all our, and each of our right, title, interest, estate, claim, and demand, both at law and in equity, and as well in possession as in expectancy, of, in, and to all that certain piece or parcel of land situate, (*here give description,*) with all and singular the hereditaments and appurtenances thereunto belonging.



In witness whereof, we have hereunto set our hands and seals, the day and year first above written.

Sealed and delivered in  
presence of

G. H. }

A. B. [L. s.]  
E. B. [L. s.]

#### WARRANTY DEED.

To all people to whom these presents shall come, greeting: Know ye that I, A. B., of, &c., for the consideration of ——— dollars, received to my full satisfaction of C. D., of, &c., do grant, bargain, sell, and confirm unto the said C. D., his heirs and assigns, all (*here give description*;) to have and to hold the above granted and bargained premises, with the appurtenances thereof, unto the said C. D., his heirs and assigns, to his and their own proper use and behoof for ever. And I do for myself, and my heirs, executors, and administrators, covenant with the said C. D., his heirs and assigns, that at and until the unsealing of these presents, I am well seized of these premises, as a good and indefeasible estate in fee simple, and have good right to bargain and sell the same, in manner and form aforesaid; and that the same is free from all encumbrance whatsoever.

And further, I do by these presents bind myself and my heirs to warrant and for ever defend the above granted and bargained premises, unto the said C. D., his heirs and assigns, against all claims and demands whatsoever.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and seal, the ——— day of ———, in the year one thousand eight hundred and ———.

Sealed and delivered in  
presence of

G. H. }

A. B. [L. s.]

#### MORTGAGE.

This indenture, made the ——— day of ———, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ———, between A. B., of, &c., of the first part, and C. D., of ———, of the second part, witnesseth: That the said party of the first part, for and in consideration of the sum of ——— dollars, doth grant, bargain, sell, and confirm unto the said party of the second part, and to his heirs and assigns, all (*description*;) together with all and singular the hereditaments and appurtenances thereunto belonging, or in anywise appertaining. This conveyance is intended as a mortgage, to secure the payment of the sum of ——— dollars in ——— years from the date of these presents, with annual interest, according to the conditions of a certain bond, dated this day, executed by the said A. B. to the said party of the second part; and these presents shall be void if such payment be made. But in case default shall be made in the payment of the principal, or interest, as above provided, then the party of the second part, his executors, administrators, and assigns, are hereby empowered to sell the premises above described, with all and every of the appurtenances, or any part thereof, in the manner prescribed by law; and out of the money arising from such sale, to retain the said principal and interest, together with the costs and charges.





*John Smith*

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*John Smith*

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Fulton, Levi S

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